VOLUME XL.

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PRESIDENTIAL

Four State Conventions Held at the North and South Yesterday.

Michigan, of Course, Adopts Resolutions Favoring James G. Blaine.

West Virginia Instructs for Blaine and Elects All the

Florida Adopts Resolutions in Favor

of the Third-Term Wisconsin Democrats Elect

Delegates, but Fail to

Seymour Apparently the Choice of the Badger State De-

Illinois Counties Which Selected Their State Republican Delegates Yesterday.

The Logan Men See Their Folly and Begin to Weaken

Proposition to Give Grant a Complinentary Vote and Then With-

casion, commencing at 9 o'clock The Rumor that Mr. Swett Was to Get Up a Case for the Bolters.

MICHIGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The Republican tate Convention accombilished its work to-DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—The Republican State Convention accomplished its work to-day quickly, effectively, and harmoniously, aside from the cropping out of a local quarrel affecting Wayne County. Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, proved a presiding officer of decision, tact, and parliamentary skill, and had the discordant element well in check. The resolutions presented by Prof. Moses Cott Tyler, of Michigan University, pledged renewed fidelity to the great and sacred principles for which William A. Howard and Zachariah Chandler It ed and died, reiterated a belief in the security of all civil and political rights to all men, the rule of the majority as expressed in an honest ballot, the necessity for a sound currency, and finally presented

for a sound currency, and finally presented James G. Blaine as the choice of the Repub-licans of Michigan, and requested the dele-gates from this State to use all proper means to secure his nomination. The resolutions were frequently interrupted by applause, and when the choice of Michigan was indicated for Blaine the wildest enthusiam prevailed.

A resolution that Senator Ferry's name be presented for the Vice-Presidency was adopted without dissent. An anti-Grant res-olution was received with cheers and hisses, AND A TUMULT SEEMED IMMINENT,

but the Chairman nipped it in the bud, and the matter was promptly tabled. When the balloting for first delegate-at-large was proposed, the Wayne County quarrel showed its head. Maj. Thompson, of this city, had, after a hard fight, carried the county caucus and been named as district delegate. He came into the Convention and nominated for delegate-at-large James McMillan, the well-known car-builder. It was asserted that the latter was a Grant man, but he took the platform and openly declared himself in favor of Blaine. The law-and-order element of this county, to whom Thompson has become obnoxious by aiding saloonkeepers in their attempts to nullify the Liquor law, supported James F. Joy, who is now in Europe in the interests of the Wabash kallroad. McMillan had a majority of the county delegates, but those from the State at large combined against him on account of his advocacy by Thompson, and he was defeated, Joy receiving 430 votes to his 65. Harmony reigned supreme after this, and Congressman Conger, Perry Hannah, and Maj. E. C. Watkins were speedily and been named as district delegate. He

and Congressman Conger, Perry Hannah, and Maj. E. C. Watkins were speedily

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION
as the remaining delegates at large. The delegates from the various Congressional districts are as follows: First, D. O. Farrand, W. G. Thompson, Wayne; Second, J. D. Ronan, Monroe; Lewis R. Penfield, Hillsdale; Third, C. D. Randall, Branch; Morgan Bates, Jackson; Fourth, A. H. Morrison, Berrien; J. W. French, St. Joseph; Fifth, A. B. Watson, Kent; J. Farr, Ottawa; Sixth, J. M. Adams, Genesee; Charles Kipp, Clinton; Seventh, B. W. Huston, Tuscola; William Jenny, Macomb; Eighth, T. N. Stevens, Montcalm; Edward O. Avery, Alpena; Ninth, Delos A. Blodgett, Oscola, J. H. Chandler, Houghton.

The entire delegation may be set down as solid for Blaine, except, possibly, Maj. Thompson, of this city. He has been accused of Grant proclivities, but claims that he has not committed himself.

The struggle for the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee was quite spirited, but United States Senator Henry P. Baldwin defeated Henry M. Duffield, also of this city, by a vote of 340 to 221.

The Secretary read a telegram from Mr. Root, of Chicago, of the National Committee, asking the Convention to raise slo0 to pay for an oil portrait of Zachariah Chandler to be hung in the National Convention. The Convention resolved to raise the funds, and donate whatever surplus remained above the S100 to the wives and orphans of the men of the Life-Saving Corps who were lately lost off Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron. Votes of thanks were then passed to James McMillan, the retiring Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the officers of the Convention, and the assembly then adjourned sine die.

THE PLATFORM.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, from the Committee, and the officers of the Convention, and the assembly then adjourned sine die.

then adjourned sine die.

THE PLATFORM.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

First—The Republican party of Michigan, in Bouncil assembled, gratefully and reverently recall the memory of its two illustrious chiefs who have fallen since our last Convention, William A. Howard and Zachariah Chandler, and in this city, where they sleep in their graves side by side, we solemnly pledge renewed fidelity to the great and sacred principles for which these men lived and died.

nomination.

Fourth—That we piedge our cordial and hearty support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The expression favoring Blaine was received with prolonged applause and cheers.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The following resolution, offered by a delegate, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That in view of the pure character, strong patriotism, and eminent service rendered our State and Nation by Senator Thomas W. Ferry during his long legislative career, both in the State and National councils, we hereby respectfully recommend and urge his mame to the National Convention as a fit candidate for nomination for Vice-President by the great Republican party. COMPLIMENTARY.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION

Resolved. That while we fully recognize the great service to the country of that illustrious citizen. Gen. U. S. Grant, we are unsiterable opposed to the nomination of a Presidentic candidate to a third term, believing it unwisinexpedient, subversive of the traditions of the Government, and likely to endanger the succes of the Republican party.

ILLINOIS.

DISCUSSING THE CONVENTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The nation al effects of the Cook County bolt are still the sensational topic of political discussion here. The talk of yesterday that Grant ought to withdraw is continued with even greater positiveness and force. Republicans who are not inclined to hasty expressions of opinion say that they think that the time has come for Gen. Grant to declare himself upon this question before it is too late. They say that it would be eminently unpatriot ic for him now to permit his personal ambition to ruin the country which his courage helped to save. The proceedings in Chicago are interpreted by all Republicans in Congress, except ultra-Grant men, as a signal indication of danger which the Grant campaign is bringing upon the party. Said a conserva-tive Senator to-day: "The peril is imminent.

Whatever may be the true philosophy of the factional fight in Cook County, it is very evident that the third-term candidacy is approved only by a minority of the party, but that minority seem disposed to rule or ruin with their favorit. It is time," said this Senator, "that the thinking masses in the party became aroused to the danger, and see to it that the great interests involved in the campaign of 1880 are not now sacrificed to the personal ambition of candidates." WHITESIDES COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Morrison, Ill., May 12.—The Republican
County Convention was held in this city this afternoon, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions held in the county for years. A resolution was adopt instructing the delegates to Springfield to use all honorable efforts to secure delegates to Chicago for Washburne. The following are the delegates to Springfield: Leander Smith, D. S. Spofford, J. S. Minahan, E. W. Edson, S. G. Baldwin, Tylor-McWhorton, W. H. Fletcher, C. D. Parker, tion instructed the delegates to indorse the Farwell Hall delegates from Cook County, and voted down an anti-third-term resolu-tion. No instructions were given or prefer-ences exhibited for State officers, although the delegation is anti-Cullom. The Hons John B. Hawley and James Shaw were pres ent, and addressed the Convention. Ger Rinaker was also in the city.

LOGAN COUNTY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna LINCOLN, Ill., May 12.—The largest Repub lican Convention that ever assembled in Logan County met here to-day. The thirdtermers were a very small minority, and were "set down on" by the decisive vote of 62 to 19. The delegates to the State Conven-tion were not instructed, but are a unit for Blaine, with Washburne for second choice. For Governor, they are three for Rinaker, two for Fort, and two for Cullom. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed for the Hon. D. C. Smith, of

Tazewell County. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
HILLSBORO, Ill., May 12.—The Montgomery County Republican Convention held here to-day appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: William Bowles, J. F. Glenn, Easton Whitten, C. O. Brown, J. B. Lane, V. Hoffmann, and instructed for Grant and Rinaker. The vote of the Convention on President was: Grant, 36; Blaine, 13; Washburne, 1.

WEST VIRGINIA. THE PROCEEDINGS.
WHERLING, W. Va., May 12.—The Repub llean State Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock in the Opera-House for the purpose of electing ten delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. About 200 delegates were in attendance, and all the counties were represented either by dele-

gates or prexies.

A. W. Campbell, Chairman of the State A. W. Campbell, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order. After a stirring speech, in which he recounted the vicissitudes of the Republican party of West Virginia in organizing and fighting the Bourbon Democracy and giving to the Union a new State, and reciting the glorious achievements of the National Republican party, ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Wood County, was elected Temporary Chairman, and S. Whall, of Marion County, Temporary Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson, on taking the chair, said that the Republican party had two things to do to achieve success,—the nomination of a man at Chreago that would thoroughly unite the party, and an adherence to its cardinal principles and its solemn pledges in favor of honest money, and payment of all claims against the Nation in the manner promised.

At the conclusion of his speech the usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The temporary organization has no significance of the final action of the Convention.

The temporary organization has no significance of the final action of the Convention.

REASSEMBLED.

Upon reassembling the Hon. C. D. Hubbard, of Ohio County, was elected Permanent Chairman, and J. J. Hentzel was chosen Permanent Secretary. Mr. Hubbard, in taking the cliair, made an enthusiastic speech in favor of Blaine, and stated that he hoped the Convention would select delegates who would be unanimously for the "Plumed Knight."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The several committees reported, including the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of West Virginia, in Convention assembled, hereby renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the Union, and reaffirm its time-honored principles of free government,—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; especially reaffirm the foundation principle on which our Government resis, and which we hoped the Chvil War had settled, but now too often called in question, that the United States of America is a Nation, and not a league or confederacy of States.

Resolved, That we hold to the great living truth of humanity that all men are created equal, and entitled to complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights.

Resolved, That we demand the protection of all citizens, native or adopted, wherever the flag of our country floats, at home or abroad, and that the same protection shall be afforded to the native born.

Resolved, That we require that all public off-

that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is extended to the native born.

Resolved, That we require that all public officers be held to a rigid responsibility, and the prompt prosecution and publishment of all who betray official trust and distics.

Resolved, That we regard the public school system as the bulwark of the American Republic, and the safeguard of the citizens, and demand that all public-school funds and property be kept free from sectarian control.

Resolved, That we insist that the collection of duties on importations be so adjusted as to pro-

The substitute caused the Sherman men to spring to their feet, but the Blaine men being overwhelmingly preponderant, the resolutions and the substitute

EVENING SESSION.

J. M. Hagans.
Third District—At large, John H. Riley;
district delegates, Z. D. Ramsdell and L. A.
Martin.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MADISON, Wis,, May 11.—The Democratic

State Convention met at noon to-day, barely

half the State being represented, six counties being wholly without any delegates, many of the delegates holding as high as three proxies. The slate went well until the

lection of the third delegate at large, when

the fun commenced. Col. George W. Bird, of Jefferson, nominated Col. William F.

Vilas in an eulogistic speech, and his name was greeted with applause. Sat Clark wanted a certificate of fidelity to the Demo-

cratic party. He said it had been widely cir-culated that Col. Vilas would vote for Grant

if that distinguished man was nominated

by the Republicans as a candidate for Presi-

dent, and he moved that Col. Vilas come before the Committee and disclaim this story. This proposition created a perfect babel of

for several moments, during which time delegates shouted themselves hoarse in their efforts to be heard. Many motions were made and seconded, but the Chairman was not allowed to put any, the noise and con-

fusion being so great. Finally a motion was carried to vote by viva voce vote. More con-

fusion followed, and several more motions were made. Clint Babbitt, of Janesville,

said it was a shame to dobut the Democracy of Col. Vilas, and "accept the slanderous stories set forth by Madam Rumor." It was

a disgrace for a Democratic Convention to doubt, let alone to ask, Col. Vilas to

DENY SUCH A RUMOR.

More confusion followed. Finally Senator
Rankin obtained the floor and moved that

Senator Rankin thought it was too late in the game to commence that now. The motion was lost. Mr. Lawler was withdrawn, and Judge Cate was elected. The delegates at-large were given power to substitute their own alternates. On motion of Senator Rankin, Ferd Kewhn, of Milwankee, and John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, were elected Electors-at-large. On motion of Senator Clark, the Convention adjourned sine die.

No enthusiasm was exhibited except by Col. Vilaz, who, in his speech clearing his skirts of the charge of Republicanism, said

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION-

A resolution was then offered that the Convention elect the ten delegates to the Chicago Convention. This was opposed by the Sherman men, as it prevented the Congressional districts from selecting their own delegates. After a long and sharp debate, consuming the entire afternoon, the resolution was adopted, the announcement of the vote being greeted with tremendons cheers from the Blaine side of the house.

The Convention then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES

Were then elected:
First Congressional District—Delega
Anson Rogers, of Rock, and H. M. Ack
of Waukesha; alternates, Hannibal Rog
of Rock, and Fred Robinson, of Kenos
Elector, N. D. Fratt, of Racine.
Second District—Delegates, J. C. Greg
of Dane, and J. S. Tripp, of Sauk; al
nates, John Hassey, of Columbia, and P.
Stroud, of Columbia; Elector, Charles St
penbach, of Jefferson.
Third District—Delegates, George Kro
kop, of Richland, and J. M. Smith, of Iou
alternates, F. D. Rodolf and A. K. Bushn

FOR GRANT. GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 12.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. After the temporary organization, William H. Hicks offered the following resolution, which

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—There has been a growing suspicion ever since the date of the recent Republican State Convention that the Grant faction, by using Washburne as a figurehead, secured a majority of the delogation by a clever confidence game upon the friends of Blaine and Sherman. It seems that several politicians, heretofore prominent Grant men, secured an election to the Chicago Convention under the pretense of being Blaine or Sherprominent Grant men, secured an election to the Chicago Convention under the pretense of being Blaine or Sherman men, and have since let the ruse leak out, much to the discomfiture of the Blaine and Sherman men. Washburne seems to have a majority of the delegates, but the understanding is that they are in reality supporters of Grant. Adding to them the Grant delegates who have been supposed to be for Sherman or Blaine, and it is easily seen that Wisconsin, which is in reality a very pronounced anti-Grant State, is likely to be misrepresented in the National Convention.

The trick is palpable when it is understood that Edward Sanderson, who is Senator Carpenter's financial backer and most intimate personal friend, was sent to the Convention from a district that is positively for Sherman. Sanderson claimed to be an Edmunds man, but said he felt it to be a duty to his district to support Sherman. It is now believed that he will vote for the nomination of Grant, for whom Senator Carpenter is using all his influence at home and abroad.

In STRENGTH.

New Fork Tribune. New 11.

The failure of Gen. Grant's triends to seenre an unbroken delegation from the State of Illinois for their candidate has strengthened the opposition to a third term in other States, and encouraged those who were inclined to revolt from the unit rule. It is confidently asserted that at least twenty of the delegates from this State will vote for Senator Blaine on the first ballot. Senators Woodin, Sessions, Robertson, and Birdsall have already declared themselves openly against the nomination of Gen. Grant. In addition to these several others have spoken out. Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr., of Deldi, has declared his opposition to a third term. At the Utica Convention, only one of the fourteen delegates from his district was in favor of IN STRENGTH.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The ninth praises the volunteer soldiery in the late War.

The tenth asserts the right of the people to the free ballot, and exclaims against troops at the polls as a blow at the foundation of self-government.

The eleventh claims that Hayes holds his office without title.

The Convention reassembled at 7:30 p. m.
The delegates of the First and Second Districts were reported by the Chairman of the District Conventions, and were elected, being all Blaine men.

The tug of war came, however, when the Third District was called upon to report. The Sherman men reported a majority report, and the Blaine men a minority report. A Blaine delegate moved the adoption of the mipority report, and then commenced a long and heated debate. Amos Dye, of Cabell County, was speaking in favor of the adoption of the majority report, when a Blaine delegate, interrupting him, inquired, "Will the delegates named in your report, if elected, vote at Chicago in accordance with the instructions of this Convention?" Mr. Dye replied with some warmth and in an excited manner, "If the gentleman means to inquire if our delegation will vote for Blaine, I answer him cemphatically, no; and, further, if we are smothered in this Convention to-night, we will send our delegates in spite of you, and appeal to the National Convention for recognition."

Robinson.

Seventh District—Delegates, Dr. W. T. Galloway, of Eau Claire, and J. M. Woodward, of La Crosse; alternates, R. J. Mc-Bride, of Clarke, and T. B. Tyler, of Monroe: Elector, John D. Putnam, of Pierce.

Eighth District—Delegates, John Ringle, of Marathon, and T. J. Cunningham, of Chippewa: alternates. August Karpnen, of Chippewa: alternates. and the proceedings for a time were very DELEGATES.
The minority report was finally adopted.

DELEGATES.
The following are the delegates elected:
First District—At large, W. J. Burley;
district delegates, C. D. Hubbard and A. C.
Moore.
Second District—At large, Samuel P. McCormic: district delegates, J. T. Hoke and

FLORIDA.

Martin.

A. W. Campbell was elected delegate at large for the State.

The Convention instructs for Blaine.

The delegates were also instructed to support Gen. Nathan Goff, Jr., of this State, as a candidate for Vice-President.

The Convention at 11 o'clock adjourned sine die. Hicks offered the following resolution, which passed without opposition:

Resolved, by the Republicans of Florida in State Convention assembled, That the dulegate, elected to the Chicago Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote as unit for President and Vice-President of the United States and to cast the vote of Florida for U.S. Grant for President so long as he is a candidate before that Convention, and for Thomas Settle for Vice-President.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

A GRANT TRICK. CLAIM THAT GRANT DELEGATES WERE ELECTED IN WISCONSIN UNDER PALSE PRETENSES.

Dispotch to Cincinnati Gazetta.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—There has been

GEN. GRANT.

HE SAYS "HIS ENEMISS CANNOT FORCE HIM PRONT THE FIELD."

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Grantity).

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—The Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago Convention had a deal of backbone put into them to-day.

Before Senator Cameron left this city for New York he had personal interviews with all but three of them, and every delegate who was thus approached is now strong in his advocacy of the ex-President. The means which were used to bring about this change were of the mildest sort. Senator Cameron stated with confidence that Grant would have more than 400 votes on the first ballot, and would be nominated without a doubt. He gave assurance that Grant was interesting himself in the matter, and quoted the General as saying, at a recent conference of his friends: "My enemies cannot force me from the field."

NEW YORK. DELEGATES WHO OPPOSE GRANT—THE MOVE-MENT AGAINST A THIRD TERM INCREASING

More confusion followed. Finally Senator Rankin obtained the floor and moved that the vote by which the viva voce vote was ordered be reconsidered, which motion prevailed. Senator Doolittle then poured oil on the troubled waters, deprecating the excitement that prevailed, and counseled moderation. Dr. Whiting urged the election of Col. Vilas. J. P. C. Cottrell moved the previous question on the election of Col. Vilas. Senator Rankin explained that no rules had been adopted and the previous question could not be entertained. A delegate again moved to vote by viva voce vote, which motion was lost. The question then being on the election of Col. Vilas he was elected by acclamation amid a perfect storm of applanse, a few faint noes being heard. Col. Wm. F. Vilas rose in his place and made an enthusiastic speech, in which he promised to vote for the Democratic nominee. N. D. Fratt. of Racine, nominated Senator Doolittle for remaining delegates at large. Senator Silverthorn nominated Judge G. W. Cate. Some opposition being developed against the election of Judge Doolittle, that gentleman, smelling defeat from afar, arose and withdrew his name from the consideration of the Convention and proceeded to give the Democracy some unasked-for advice, in which he gave a history of his political changes, claiming that upon the adoption of the Missouri Compromise the brains of the Democracy left it, he, of course, being among the number. J. H. Earnest presented the name of John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien. A motion was made to call the roff so that each delegate might vorte FOR THE MAN OF HIS CHOICE.

12,

Sale o'clock, NARE.

99 MADISON ST.

r a sample of the best us up ele-re. Refers DIES,
y. Consider the world.
Specialty. Retail.

Langdon, of Edition of Instructions to its the resolution of Instructions to or Gen. Grant as binding on any delexcept those at large chosen by the Conn. He will vote in the Chicago Conn as a majority of the Republicans of

district desire.
enator McCarthy says the sentiment of the publicans of the Twenty-fifth District is nistakably for James G. Blaine, although can see no reason yet for disapproving the lon of the State Convention.
leorge West, of Ballston, does not consider nself bound to vote for Gen. Grant at Chico. He believes that James G. Blaine will ng out the full party strength, if nomi-

CONGRESSMAN HUBBELL.

CONTRESSMAN HUBBELLE.

HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of the Michem Copper District, Chairman of the Reublican Congressional Committee, arrived the Palmer House last evening, accompated by his family, with whom he leaves for fashington this morning. The gentleman and he had literally ran away to obtain a coment's respit and to bring on his family. oment's respit and to bring on his family, it really he had had very little rest since he really he had had very little rest since he Washington. Mr. Hubbell was quite rise to saying anything for print. The mune representative, however, wormed a answers out of him, as follows: he reporter asked:
Whatdo you hear, politically speaking?"
It is very quiet in Washington. I never so little President-making going on re."

What do you think of the political situa

think it is decidedly mixed."
That do you think of the trouble in

go?"
don't know much about it."
ho seems to have the upper hand for
residential nomination, as you under it?" lon't know. As I said before, I never saw le President-making going on in Wash-"Hon't know. As Isald before, I never saw so little President-making going on in Washington as at this time. Everybody seems to be holding back and waiting. The Congressional Committee, of which I am Chairman, has hardly discussed the question. The members are quietly waiting until after the nominations are made, expecting harmony in the party by that time. This fight in Chicago and not been reported in Washington when left, and hence I really don't know the particulars."

ft, and hence I really don't know the parlars."

But what do you think of it, anyhow?"
I think that unless the factions harmonthat it will put both Grant and Blaine
le. They are both friends of mine. In
case some other man will have to be
n up, and it has occurred to me that they
take a man like Hamilton Fish. They
have to take up a man who can carry
York, and Hamilton Fish can do it.
can't the Grant men take up such a
rather than support Blaine?"
to you imagine that the nomination of
Fish would be generally satisfactory to
masses of the Republican party?"
Yhy wouldn't it? He is a man with a
ct record. I don't say that I am a Fish
His management of the State Departwas able and the most perfect we
had, and he is in every sense a
art Republican. So far as I am cond, I could support Grant, Blaine, SherFish, or Washburne. But I don't think
burne would make the best President,
h I think that he would be the easlest
o elect. Of course, they say that with
we would have to conduct a defensive
dish. I am not so sure about that,
is a peculiar magnetism about Jim
there is a wonderful power about
me of Jim Blaine. He would make a pushing campaign,—a campaign of activity, full of vivid and exciting He has wonderful ability. He alk in every State and not put

Interests He has wonderful ability. He could talk in every State and not put his foot in it anywhere, and there are very few men, indeed, who can do that. John Sherman would make a good President. While he is not as brilliant as Blaine, he is a harder worker, and I think that he is more identified with public legislation than Mr. Blaine. While he was in the Senate he was the Chairman of the Finance Committee and in that capacity did splendid work. He also has shown himself an able financier as Secretary of the Treasury."

"What do you think of Edmunds?"

"He'd make a splendid man for President. Edmunds said one day that he wouldn't be a candidate for President, but a brother Senator said to him that he would regret that statement some day. 'You don't know what chance the office of President would give you to veto bills.' Senator Edmunds is the brains of the Republican party in the Senate. I regard him as one of the purest men in the party. He knows no friends in public legislation."

"Do you apprehend serious results from the trouble in Chicago?"

"No, sir. All the troubles will be healed. You are conscious of the fact that if the Republican party is noted for anything it is for its brains and good sense. It is not going to pleces over a little quarrel in a caucus. Why, if Grant were nominated all this talk against him and a third term would die out in six weeks."

"What are the legislative prospects in

COOK COUNTY.

THE REACTION HAS SET IN, and the "Rump" Convention, to which there is scarcely enough hindquarters to attach a tall, shows unmistakable signs of disintegration. Messrs, E. P. Hall, Charles Counselman, and Charles H. Reed have declined the questionable honor of going to Springfield as delegates to represent a gang which has no legal existence. Many of the "bolters" who, in the heat of their political ire, resolved to smash things and send everything who, in the heat of their political ire, re-solved to smash things and send everything to "the demnition bow-wows" in case they couldn't have their own way, have come to the conclusion that some one blundered,— and in the game of politics a blunder is worse than a crime. The flery, untamed Hotspur of the Eleventh Ward, who is better known as Dick Tuthill, was yesterday mildly rebuked for his bravado action at Monday's Convention, and, after admitting mildly rebuked for his bravado action at Monday's Convention, and, after admitting that it was somewhat stupid, replied that he had done only what was agreed to in the Grart-Logan caucus, and yet the "d—d fools" who had egged him on were cussing him. He didn't like it much, but he had determined not to make a kick. In the country the people are as thoroughly conversant with the facts of the bolt as are the bolters themselves and the general public, and in no section do the Grantites receive any sympathy. J. H. Clough, a rejected stone, went on a pligrimage to Kankakee and sought to instruct the Grantites receive any sympathy. He claimed that the Farwell Hall Convention had never been organized; that it was a revolutionary mob, etc., but when he was confronted with the fact that the delegations from all the wards and towns in the country, with

nok the earliest train home.

AT THE LOGAN HEADQUARTERS

The leaders of the Grant movement were

costly engaged in cogitating how they might

saved, with some honor or credit.

The make an absolute sufrender was

all and worswood to them. They felt

at but one thing is inevitable, if

they pursue their headlong course, and

at is the loss of this State to the Republication.

This means not only the defeat of

the State ticket in all its ramifications, but

so the election of Democrats to the Electo
at College. To avert this disaster, and yet

eserve the dignity of their pet candidate, is

conundrum with which they are now

on the condition that in the National Convention Grant should receive on the first ballot the complimentary vote of Illinois,

AND THEN BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE

This proposition was made in the shape of a suggestion by one of the most prominent of the Grantites,—a well known Government of the Grantites,—a well known Government of the Grantites,—a well known Government of the Grantites,—a well known it was made had no authority to accept or reject the proposition, but conveyed it to the Blaine headquarters, where it was taken under advisement. The chances are that it will not be accepted, for the reason that it smacks a little of sharp practice. The Blaine-Washburne people have the game in their own hands, and propose to keep it. They are the masters of the situation, and the indications are they will listen to no compromise whatever. They started out in this campaign to throttle the third-term movement now and forever, and in this they have succeeded. Illinois was the pivotal State. The third term had to be killed right here in the home of the third-term aspirant, for the reason that if it received the unqualified indorsement of Illinois it would be a difficult matter to defeat it in the National Convention. Michigan yesterday protested against it solefally, but instructing solely for Blaine. Logas County, Illinois, elected delegates pledged to Blaine. Whitesides County instructed for Washburne, and Montgomery County, one of the Egyptian strongholds, did not disappoint anybody by declaring for Grant.

THERE WILL BE A CONFERENCE THERE WILL BE A CONFERENCE of the rump delegates this morning at the Palmer House. The consultation promises to be a lively one, and some fellows will doubtless leave it in a very wrathy state of mind. A few of the State candidates, who spent yesterday in the rural districts, returned last night in anything but a happy state of mind. They have about come to the conclusion to leave the Cook County trouble alone, hoping that in the end things will eventually shape themselves satisfactorily.

REFUSES TO BOLT. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, May 12.—In answer to many finquiries as to whether I shall attend the State Convention at Springfield in the capacity of a delegate from the Palmer House Convention, I beg to state that, not having been elected a delegate to the County Convention, I cannot consent to appear as such at Springfield. Yours, respectfully.

CHAS. COUNSELMANN.

SECURING SWETT.

THE REPORT INVESTIGATED. A report was in circulation around both political headquarters yesterday to the effect that a purse of \$500 had been made in order to retain the professional services of Mr. Leonard Swett to get up the case for the bogus Grant delegation, to be submitted to the Committee on Credentials of the State Convention when it meets next week. It was reported that Mr. Swett had been called in because he felt sore over the open affront put upon him by Emery A. Storrs at the rump Convention held at the Palmer House Monday, and it was not believed that he would return to the Grant men unless he was brought in in a professional capacity. What Mr. Swett was to do, it was reported, was to get up affidavits proving that there had been repeaters used and fraud perpetrated by the anti-Grant men at the primaries in the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Scventeenth, and Eighteenth, Scventeenth, and eighteenth, and the last twenty years; that, under the amendments to the Constitution, it was perfectly lawful for Mr. Palmer to vote colored Second Ward waiters at a First Ward primary, and that any attempt to interfere with these colored voters in the exercise of this right was a violation of the Constitution and the laws made to enforce it; that the anti-Grant delegates elected from the Third, Fourth, and other wards were men of notoriously bad character, who had generally voted the Democratic ticket, and who should, therefore, be excluded from the Republican Convention; and that the action of the Grant delegates in builting the Faxwell Hall Convention. that he would return to the Gran the Democratic ticket, and who should, therefore, be excluded from the Republican Convention; and that the action of the Grant delegates in bolting the Farwell Hall Convention was justified by a long line of precedents, including therein the conduct of Lucifer and his friends in leaving Heaven, and of Messrs. Swett and Wentworth in going down to Cincinnati in 1872. It was also stated that the money was subscribed—\$100 by J. Russell Jones, whose street-car employés had voted unanimously for Grant at the Twelfth Ward primary, although but a few were residents in that ward; \$100 by Mr. W. H. Bradley, the Clerk of the United States District Court; \$50 by Mr. George Schneider, a defeated delegate on the Grant ticket in the Third Ward, and who, notwithstanding that trifling disqualification, was voted into a seat in the Palmer House Convention; \$100 by a "Galena man" whose name is not known, and smaller amounts by other parties.

A reporter being anxious to learn if these allegations were true, and if the leading lawyer in Chicago had been retained to lend his legal abilities to aid Gen. Grant, whom he denounced so bitterly in 1872.

HUNTED MR. SWETT UP

HUNTED MR. SWETT UP
yesterday afternoon, and questioned him as
to the truth of the report.
"No," said he, "it is not true. It is worth
a good deal more than \$500. Why, to make
out a clean bill of health for Potter Palmer's
Republicanism would alone cost \$500. Perhaps Storrs would take the contract for that
figure, but I can't afford to. My practice is
too extensive to allow me to run after outside business. As for the election fraud affidavits, the clerks in the office could easily
get them up, because they require simply
some names that nobody knows, some foolscap, a notarial seal, and an elastic conscience.
But the Palmer matter requires work, and,
by the way, in reference to my visit to Cincinnati eight years ago, you might state—for I
see the papers misconstrue it—that I went
down there in my professional capacity to
see that a candidate was nominated who
could easily be beaten by Gen. Grant."
"So the story is not true?"
"No; the smallness of the sum disproves
it." HUNTED MR. SWETT UP

it."
The reporter also called upon Capt. Schneider, who met him with a pleasant smile. The reporter stated to him what he had heard—in brief that he had subscribed \$50 for a certain political rund. Mr. Schneider looked up with every appearance of indignation and surprise.

with every appearance of magnation and surprise.

"No," said he, "I have not subscribed. I never subscribe. Nobody ever comes to me with a subscription-paper. It is many, many years since they have done anything of the sort."

years since they have done anything of the sort."

Mr. Bradley said that this was the first he had heard of it. No paper, and he emphasised the word "paper," had ever been presented to him. He had subscribed, emphasizing the word "subscribed," nothing for the purpose, He had heard some talk of making up a deficit in campaign expenses, but he didn't know what the amount was.

Mr. J. Russell Jones said he didn't know anything about it, and had never heard anything of it.

The impression which the reporter gathered from his afternoon's work was that a purse had been made up by somebody, but that the amount raised had not been sufficient to induce Mr. Swett to go into the business, and that probably some other lawyer will get the job.

THE CASE STATED.

THE CASE STATED.

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

Minois Staats-Zeitung, May 12.

If the members of the Logan gang after all which has happened during the last four days, still seriously assert the possibility of making Grant President again, every good mad doctor must pass the following judgment on their mental condition: Ordinarily they are insane, and in their fucid intervals idlotic.

The 8th and 10th of May in Chicago have decided that in that very State, which, being in the home of Grant and Logan, was looked on as Logan's private property, the majority of Republicans will not have a third term of Grant.

in the Republican State Convention is strong and reckless enough to throw out the regular and legitimate representatives of three-fourths of the Republicans of Cook County, not only Cook County but, presumptively, the State of Illinois will be overwhelmingly lost to the Republican party next November.

They have settled that the Grant "boom" has dwindled down from the apparently gigantic dimensions which it had six or eight months ago to a desperate struggle for the spoils by a number of politicians whom the people have rejected.

They have settled that Logan and his gang have no right to the name of Republicans, but merely to that of assistant Democrats. For all their further efforts in the direction in which they started on the 8th and 10th of May can only lead to the destruction of the Republican, and the victory of the Democratic, party.

And, in conclusion, those two days have settled that Grant can no longer with honor remain an aspirant for the Republican nomination, but can only do so with dishonor. If he now remains in the field as a candidate he puts himself, from a moral point of view, on an equal footing with the desperate fellows who, on the 8th of May, in Chicago, with the aid of thousands of Democrats, sought to commit a fraud on the majority of the Republicans, but failed in it so pitifully.

footing with the desperate fellows who, on the 8th of May, in Chicago, with the aid of thousands of Democrats, sought to commit a fraud on the majority of the Republicans, but failed in it so pitifully.

But Grant can yet withdraw with honor from his candidacy; after the 19th of May it will be impossible.

Those Republicans who are of the opinion that the Republicans party can win in November only with a candidate like Washburne are sincere in this belief. For them the name of Washburne is not a screen behind which they seek to hide their inclination for another candidate. They believe, and are convinced of it, that neither Sherman, nor Blaine, nor Edmunds of Vermont, nor Garfield of Ohio, nor Harrison of Indiana, can secure in November as large a majority as Washburne. They are, therefore, striving to have him nominated, indifferent whether he desires it or not. The movement for Washburne has been started not with his will, but against his will, by men to whom the welfare of the Republican rule in the United States are of more importance than mere regard for personal likes and dislikes.

But, before this can be secured, exciting times have to be passed through. The National Convention will not this time, as usual, inish its work in two days. But that is a matter of no consequence. If the Washburne people stand by their colors, and if Mr. Washburne himself does not further interfere with them, there can be no doubt as to the successful result.

NOTES.

NOT A SLATE-SMASHER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12,—Public
Printer Defrees says that the statement telegraphed from Wheeling that he has been there trying to break Blaine's slate is er-roneous. He has not been in Wheeling for wenty-five years, and never expects to be again. He is not engaged in breaking slates, and wouldn't go 400 miles to attend a State Convention in this weather if they would give him the privilege of dictating the nomination. Defrees, who predicted three weeks before the Cincinnati Convention that Hayes would be nominated, predicts to-night that Vindom will be nominated at Chicago. SOLID FOR BLAINE.

The following dispatches have been re-ceived at the Blaine headquarters to-day: Wheeling, W. Va., May 12.—By resolution the of West Virginia is solid for Blaine.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.-Wonderful Convention; all one way. Blaine resolution passed unanimously. The delegation is composed of first-class men. All are pledged. It is a complete triumph. Eugene MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES. EUGENE HALE.

Boston, May 11.—The Eleventh District Republicans to-day chose Wellington Smith and H. L. Hyde, both Edmunds men, as delegates to Chicago. Several sets of resolutions were offered, two favoring the pledging of the delegates for Edmunds and another that they be instructed to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention whoever he might be. The Edmunds resolutions were adopted.

MASSAGHUSETTS GREENBACKERS. MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

at large were elected at the Greenback Convention: C. H. Litchman, J. M. Devine, W. F. Whitney, E. Moody Boynton.

HOW BLAINE WAS CHEATED OUT OF MARYLAND.

How Blaine was cheated out of Martland.

Baltimore American (Rep.), May &
The action of the Convention yesterday is virtually a triumph for the Grant party, for, although a Blaine resolution was passed, it was merely a request, which it is already announced will not be compiled with by the Grant and Sherman men. Although every one knows that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State is overwhelmingly in favor of Blaine, and the men who voted for the Grant delegates never would have been sent to Frederick had their treachery been foreseen, yet, as the delegation stands, only three out of the whole delegation are at all certain for Blaine, and the most favorable count gives him but six, as against seven for Grant and three for Sherman. A defeat by trickery and fraud brings no dishonor to the vanquished. Mr. Blaine's friends made their arrangements in the belief that there would be fair dealing in the organization of the Convention, and the fact that they were deceived is nothing to their discredit. The action of the Chairman of the State Central Committee in excluding the regular delegates from Baltimore City from participation in the temporary organization, while he seated the contecting Grant delegation from the Second District, enabled the Grant party to control the temporary Convention, and to decide every question before the Convention or the Committee on Credentials in their own interest. It is, however, important, in the interest of the Republican party in Maryland, whose wishes were so abominably misrepresented at Frederick, that the most emphatic condemnation shall be passed upon the unscruptions fraud, so that the arbitrary action of the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall never be referred to as a precedent. It deserves to stand alone as a monument of infamy.

CREMATION. PITTSBURG, May 12 .- A special from Washington, Pa., this evening to the Post says: The cremation of the body of Augustine Pactz took place to-night. The remains were incased in a fine coffin, and immediately upon arrival at the depot, 7 p. m., were placed in a hearse and hastily driven to the furnace, which had been heated during the day. The body was wrapped in a sheet saturated with alum water, placed in the retort at 8 p. m., and in less than three hours the incineration was complete. The ashes will be taken to Europe by the daughter of the deceased.

EX-GOV. FOOTE DYING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 12.—Ex-Gov.
Henry S. Foote, Separintendent of the
United States Mint at New Orleans, is reported lying at the point of death at his residence five miles from this city. He has been afflicted with cancer of the scalp, and confined to his room for several weeks past.

BONDS PURCHASED. NEW YORK, May 12.—Proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day aggregated \$8,784,500, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted \$3,000,000 at 104,58 to 104.70 for sixes of '80, 106.44 to 106.62½ for sixes of '81, and 105.95 to 106.02½ for fives.

Giant of the Bevolution-Peter Fran-

A Giant of the Bevolution—Peter Francisco, Who Bealt Bestruction with a Sword Five Feet Long.

Letter in the Petersburg (Va.) Appeal.

The allusion in a recent letter of your Louisa correspondent to the old Revolutionary gianthero, Feuer Francisco, revives many traditions and reminiscences of the wonderful performances and daring deeds of that extraordinary man. My father, recently deceased at the advanced age of 90, well remembered him, having frequently seen him in his native County of Buckingham, and related many anecdotes of his stirring and perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes as he heard the recital fall from the lips of the riant himself. He described him as six feet one inch in hight, his weight two-hundred and sixty pounds, his complexion dark and swarthy, fentures bold and manly, and his hands and feet uncommonly large, his thumbs being as large as an ordinary man's wrists. Such was his personal strength that he could easily shoulder a cannon weighing 1,100 pounds, and he had seen him take a man in his right hand, pass over the floor and dance his head against the celling with as much ease as if he had been a doil-baby. The man's weight was 195 pounds. Pariaking of the patriotic enthusiasm of the times, he cutered the American revolutionary army at the age of 16. He was present at the storming of Stony Point, and was the first soldier, after Maj. Gibbon, who entered the fortress, on which occasion he received a bayonet wound in the thigh. He was at Brandywine, Monmouth, and other battles at the North, and was transferred to the South unser Gen. Greene, where he was engaged in the actions of the Covpons, Camden, Guilford Court-House, etc. He was sowd with a blade five feet long, which he could wield like a feather, and every swordsman who came within reach of him paid the forfeit of his life.

CANADA.

The Murderer of Brown Held by the Coroner's Jury.

Imposing Obsequies of the De-. ceased Journalist and Statesman.

Canadian Militia Organizations Refuse to Give Up Their Arms.

Full Text of the Council Order Relative to Swine Importation.

How They May Hereafter Be Imported for Slaughter.

Digging for Treasure—The Fisheries British Columbia.

THE LATE GEORGE BROWN. Toronto, May 12.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Hon. George Brown returned the following verdict: "That the said George Brown did, on the 9th of May, come to his death by a wound caused by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of the prisoner, George Bennett, alias Dickson, which shot was feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought fired on the 25th day of March last with intent to kill and murder the said George Brown."

The remains of Senator Brown were conveyed to their last resting blace to-day. Thousands of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity extended to them and viewed the remains of the deceased previous to their removal from his late residence. A handsome silver wreath of laurel surmounted the elegant casket, encircling the words "At rest," and the plate bore the inscription: "George Brown, died 9th May, 1880, aged 61 years." The pall-bearers were Sir A. A. Dorion, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir William Howland, the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir Alexander Campbell, Senator Allan, Senator Christie, Senator McMaster, Prof. Wilson, Maj. Greig, and the Hon. L. S. Huntington. The cortege, which occupied nearly an hour passing a given point, was the largest and most hoposing ever witnessed in Canada, and the streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with masses of spectators, many of whom were from a distance. The funeral services at the house and at the Necropolis, where the remains were interred were conducted by the Rev. John M. King, pastor of the church of which the deceased was a member, assisted by Prof. Gregg and Prof. McLaren, of Knox College, and the Rev. Dr. Reld, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In this city, as well as in many of the cities and towns throughout the Province, business was entirely suspended during the hours appointed for the obsequies. A plaster east of the deceased's face was taken yesterday, and it is the intention of the citizens to creet a memorial statue in the Queen's Park.

MILITIA TROUBLES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, QUEBEC, May 12.—In accordance with a authorities have called upon the volunteers to give up their arms to avoid the possibility of their falling into dangerous hands in the event of trouble. The cavalry and Ninth Battalion, in accordance with the request, deposited their arms in the armory. The Eighth Battalion have refused to do so, and retain their arms in their possession. The result will be that the Brigade Major will re-port the refusal of the Eighth Battalion to obey the orders. It is thought the militia authorities will choose some other place in which to hold the Queen's-Birthday review, as after the event to-day the Eighth Battailon will not care to take part therein, and if forced will undoubtedly resign. It is reported that the old Ship-Laborers' Society are in possession of some 800 stand of arms.—Martini-Henrys and Spencer repeating rifles,—with twenty-eight rounds of ammunition to the former and plenty for the latter, all of which are placed in private armories on both sides of the river.

IMPORTING SWINE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, May 12.—Following is the full text of the order in Council permitting swine

to be imported into Canada for slaughtering purposes:

Government House, Ottawa, May 3, 1880.—Present, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada held in the forty-second year of her Majesty's reign, Chap, 23, and entitled "An act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," and under the authority given and conferred by the fifty-nimth section of the act Forty Victoria, Chap, 10, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting the customs," His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulations for slaughtering and ourlng imported swine is. hund; the "Health of Animals Order," passed on the 28d day of April last, remaining in force except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the present order.

1. Swine may be imported into Canada for the purpose of being slaughtered; the limporter shall enter the same for warehouse upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face the number, live weight, and value of the herd, and the rate and amount of duty as prescribed by the tariff in force at the time of making such entry. Such importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, with two sufficient surcties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of such duty; the condition, of such bond shall be that upon due exportation within one year of the products of the swine so imported, slaughtered, and cured in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders, and lard, or the payment of the duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

2. After the reception of the swine into the bonding warehouse or slaughtered, and carcasses are imported or proper officer of Customs, as in the case of all other bonded g

or duty, as the case may be, after allowing in respect of meat in pick a reduction of 5 per cent from the originary wight or weight for first entry, and the percentages may be deducted by compensition entries from the warehouse books at the of each ex-warehouse entry, in prope

time of each ex-warehouse entry, in proper proportions, and if any less quantity is exported than the original weight, less the allowance above specified, the duty shall be collected upon such deficiency at the rate of duty required at the time by law upon meats of the kinds exported.

7. The live swine imported for slaughter and the swine carcasses introduced for curing and packing shall not be permitted to come in contact with Canadian animals.

8. The cars trucks, and other vehicles employed in such traffic shall not be used for the transport of Canadian animals.

9. The bonding places hereinbefore mentioned are hereby declared to be infected places, subject to such regulations as the Minister of Agriculture may see fit to adopt for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease among the live stock of the country.

tion of disease among the live stock of the country.

10. The transport of the swine imported for laughter and of the carcasses imported to be cured and packed, and every proceeding in relation to the said traffic, shall be subjected to inspection and regulation in pursuance with the meaning of "The Health of Animals Order," under direction of the Minister of Agriculture, and the "General Disposition," being Sec. 28 of the said order, shall apply to the execution of the present order.

Clerk Privy Councit.

PURLIC NOTICE.—Any person refusing to submit to the present regulations, or avoiding their being carried into effect, or impeding any Inspector or officer in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, shall be guilty of an offense against the act "to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," and shall be prosecuted according to the provisions of the said act.

VARIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Parties who have been in the habit of shipping goods to the United States in less quantities than \$100 worth, in order to escape. Consular fees, have been notified that a change has been made in the aw, so that the practice of breaking quanti-There is considerable feeling in a suburb of Ottawa over the action of an Episcopal clergyman in refusing to administer the sacrament to a member of the Methodist Church in good standing.

Some superstitious people at Burritt's Rapids are wasting the midnight oil searching for treasures on the Deli estate. They believe that money has been buried on the bank of the Rideau River at that place, and spend time at the bewitching hour of mid-night in digging up the ground in the hope

of finding it.

By letters patent the Great Northern Transit Company has been incorporated; principal place of business, Collingwood; capital, 200,000; object, carrying on a general freight and passenger business, also carrying themalls. and passenger business, also carrying the mails.

Mr. Alexander C. Anderson. Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, gives the interesting information in his annual report to the Department of Marine and Fisheries that Lieut. C. E. Needham, Navigating Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Rocket, has computed the coast-line of British Columbia to be 7,181 statute miles, or more than double the coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland. The world-fenowned flords of Norway are feeble in their depth compared with the inlets of the Pacific Province. The utilitarian importance of this is the proof it affords of the future immense value of the fisheries of that Province, and the easy adoption of ish-breeding there, when the exigencies of a near large population gives an impetus to the industry. The statement is also made that these inlets are navigable into the interior of the country.

Mr. N. F. Gishorne Superintendent of the

these inlets are navigable into the interior of the country.

Mr. N. F. Gisborne, Superintendent of the Government telegraph system, goes to England shortly to negotiate for the purchase of submarine cables to be used as part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence system.

Special Dispatch to The Onlesso Tribuna, Queblec, May 12.—The Quebec city police have been divided into two classes,—the first class getting 30 cents a day, and the second 75 cents a day, and the second 75 cents a day, instead of 80 cents all round.

The famous old house where Gen. Montgomery's body was laid out on the Sist of December, 1775, is now a candy-shop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CAYUGA, Ont., May 12.—The fifth and last span of the wooden Great Western Railroad bridge across the Grand River has been removed, and replaced by the new iron.

bridge across the Grand River has been removed, and replaced by the new iron structure. Each iron span, 100 feet in length and weighing twenty tons, was put together in the station-yard, each end resting on a wooden pier built on a flat-ear. This was drawn along to its place by an engine, and raised by block and tackle sufficiently to draw the cars out. Then, the rails being removed, the wooden part was cut, and dropped into the river beneath, after which the span was gradually lowered to its place, and the ties and rails were replaced. From the time the span left the yard till the work was completed was one hour and three-quarters, thus pieted was one hour and three-quarters, thus delaying no trains.

the span left the yard till the work was completed was one hour and three-quarters, thus delaying no trains.

George Eliot's Marriage.

Miss Mariau Evans (George Eliot), the well-known English novelist, was married yesterday to a Mr. Cross.

Marian C. Evans, better known as "George Eliot," is, by general consent, the greatest living female writer. She was born in Warwickshire, England, about 1820, her father being a poor curate of the Established Church. When a child she became the protégé of one of her father's friends, a wealthy elergyman, under whose roof she received a fine education, conducted by private tutors. She displayed an astonishing avidity for all kinds of knowledge, and tasked the capacity of her instructors to the utmost. With a laudable desire to make herself independent of the support she received from her benefactor, and having, moreover, embraced theological opinions widely different from his, she came to Londou when about 23 years of age with the deliberate purpose of supporting herself by her pen. Her first engagements were naturally upon the weekly literary journals, but she soon gained access to Frazer's and Blackwood's magazines, and not much later began to contribute articles bearing the stamp of learning and thoughtruiness to the Edinouryh and Westminster reviews upon topics usually reserved for masculine philosophers. Not many years elapsed before she became the virtual editor of the Westminster, the organ of the advanced liberals in philosophy, religion, and politics. Her first publication in book form was a translation of Strauss' celebrated "Life of Christ," published anoughnously in 1846. She became known and appreciated by that remarkable code of writers which clustered around John Stuart Mill, and received personal instruction from Herbert Spencer, who was but little her senior, and who is said to have offered her his hand. Her tales and sketches in Blackwood, afterward reprinted as "Seenes of Clerical Life," displayed a remarkable knowledge of the inner circles of theological

Put Nobody on Guard.

Detroit Pres Press.

In the spring of 1885, when Sheridan's cavalry moved up the Shenandoah Valley to have a last wrestle with Early's troopers, a halt was made by a portion of the Union force near Waynesboro. Guards were thrown out to protect property, and among others the house of a lone and aged widow received such protection. Two dismounted cavalrymen were stationed at the front door, and it was half an hour or so before any stir ir or around the house gave token that it was inhabited. Then the widow limped to the door on a crutch and called one of the guards to her and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

"We are guards to protect you and your property," was the reply.

"Well, you needn't fool away any time here. Early he come and he took our bay. Then Sheridan took our flour and cider. Then Early run off all our horses, All I had left this morning was an old sick mule and meal enough for one hoenake. The mule he died two hours ago, and I've insteader the last of the cake, and it van ean

I was rocking and singh, and I didn't miss a rock can disturb me very much. You'll by joggin' along."

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS. MATTOON, Ill., May 12.—Your correspondent at Springfield, who is evidently manipulated to the Chicago Tribuna.

MATTOON, Ill., May 12.—The Congressional Convention for the Fourteenth District was held here this evening. The Hon. J. G. Cannon, the present member, was renominated by sociamation. C. F. Emery, of Macon County, was nominated for the State Board of Equalization. The Convention was harmonious in every respect.

To the Editor of The Onleage Tribuna.

WENONA, Ill., May 12.—Your correspondent at Springfield, who is evidently manipulation.

ent at Springfield, who is evidently manipulated by Gov. Cullom, is trying the same old lated by Gov. Cullom, is trying the same old game of blow and bluster to make it appear that Cullom is fairly "booming" to be his own successor. The reports he has been sending in are so manifestly unfair to the other candidates is why I ask this space. Up to and including Saturday's conventions 585 delegates have been selected. Of these Cullom cannot lay claim to more than 123. This is giving him all that have been instructed and those he could reasonably claim. The balance of the delegates, 462, are divided between Fort, Rimaker, Hawley, Carr, Ridgeway, and Morrison, and their strength is about in the order named. named.

This statement is not made in the interest of any particular candidate, but to correct a mistaken idea that has sprung from the Springfield fountain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tri BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 11.—The De of McLean County to-day nominated for Senator Dr. Thomas P. Rogers; for Representa-tive, Dr. William Hill; for Sheriff, Timothy Nihill, of Normal; for Circuit Clerk, David Moore, of Padus; for State's Attorney, William Duff Haynie, of Bioomington; for Coroner, Dr. Julius Lehmann, of Bioomington.

INDIANA. Sp.cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 12.—The Democracy meet in mass-convention on the 22d, to nominate delegates to the State Convention. This county (Tippecanoe) will undoubtedly instruct for Landers for Governor. The General has made a number of visits here, and was the choice of this county four years

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., May 11.—Col. Robert S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, one of the rec-ognized wheelhorses and Stalwarts of the Re-Robertson, of Fort Wayne, one of the recognized wheelborses and Stalwards of the Republican party, was in the city to-day, and in the course of an interview touching the political and Gubernatorial outlook in the State he said he believed there was a rapidly-growing sentiment in the northern counties in favor of the Hon. 6. S. Orth for Governor. His expination, delivered in the House last week, is regarded by those who have read it, so far as he had heard any expression of opinion, as a fair and manly statement, which entirely exonerated him from all suspicion of wrong-doing. "When it has fairly reached the people," he said, "the inherent sense of justice and fair play in the Republican party would be likely to cause a reaction in his favor, bringing with it adisposition to undo the wrong committed by allowing a sentiment to obtain which forced him from the ticket in 1876." In the Colonel's opinion, the more this matter is thought of and the better it is understood, the more such feeling would grow and strongthen, especially as it is known that the Democracy in the House are keeping alive the McCabe contest for the sole purpose of unscating Mr. Orth after the election, if they need the vote of Indians. Col. Robertson did not hesitate to say that in his opinion if Mr. Orth would come out squarely and announce himself a candidate his triends would rally and would meet a strong, vigorous support. Being asked why Mr. Orth could not have made this explanation four years upo. Col. Robertson replied: "Because the Springer investigation had not been closed, nor his report made. To have attempted an explanation then would have amounted to little else than a denial of charges that had never been formulated. But now that the matter was of record he could successfully speak, reducing Springer to the nocessity of admitting either

been formulated. But now that the matter was of record he could successfully speak, reducing Springer to the necessity of admitting either that he lied in his report as given to the puss or that he placed a lie upon record out of kindness to some nameless persons who asked that he modify the report. In either case Springer had falsified, and Mr. Orth would remain the unster of the situation." Col. Robertson was calculated.

INDIANS.

ADAMS FEARS TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Gen. Charles
Adams, late Special Agent to the Utes, now
on his way to assume the post of Minister to Bolivia, is in the city, and expresses appre-hension as to the situation in the Gunnison country unless Congress speedily ratifies the late treaty by which the Indians cede the lands. He says that for the last two months lands. He says that for the last two months would-be miners have been arriving there at the rate of 500 a day. Altogether there are probably 30,000 people waiting to go in, about 10,000 being already collected in the border towns, and if Congress should fall to ratify the treaty the white men gathered about there would go in anyhow, and the Indians, believing that the promises of other land in exchange were not to be carried out, would inaugurate one of the biggest Indian wars the United States has ever seen. They have 1,000 well-armed warriors, and by their bushwhacking mode of warfars would kill many men.

many men.

STILL PURSUING VICTORIA'S BAND
Washington, D. C., May 12.—The following telegram has just been received by the
Adjutant-General from San Francisco:
"Some forty of Victoria's men have made
their way into Arizona, and are reported to
have committed some serious depredations.
The troops there have been expecting this
raid, and Kramer's company of the Sixth
Cavalry and some scouts attacked the Indians as soon as discovered near Stevens'
ranche, between Apache and Themas. There
was a running fight for two days, but so far
without results. The pursuit has been taken
up with all the available troops under the
immediate direction of Col. Carr.

"McDowell, Major-General."

The New Parliament.

London Times.

Of the 287 new members returned since the recent dissolution, no less than 150 may be classed generally as merchants, manufacturers, or connected with commercial pursuits; fifty-two are lawyers, forty-four belonging to the Bar, and eight practicing, or having practiced, as solicitors; thirty belong to the army, two to the may; three have belonged to the diplomatic profession; six follow, or have followed, the profession of journalists; seven are civil and agricultural engineers; five are bankers; two are connected with the brewing trade; three belong to the medical profession; six are tepant farmers, or in other ways connected with flabor; four are, or have been, printers, publishers, engravers, etc.; one is a member of the Royal Academy of Scotland; one is, a givil and fillitary tutor; one is a Presbyterian minister; and two are exclergymen of the Established Church, who have relieved themselves of their orders under the provisions of Mr. Bouverie's Belief bill. The above enumeration includes 172 members; the rest are country Squires, Magistrates, Deputy-Lieutenants, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, ex-High Sheriffs, Baronets, or some of Peers. The oldest of the "new members" is Sir Harry Verney, aged 78; the youngest appears to be Mr. Richard Fort, M. P. for Clitheroe, who was born in 1866.

in 1856.

A Hecommendation.

Harper's Magazine.

As a writer of testimonials, commend us to Gail Hamilton. Recently an Irish girl applied to the Principal of the State Normal School, at Salesh, Mass., for a situation as cook, and exhibited with pride the following testimonial from G. H.:

"Margaret F—— has lived with me fourteen weeks. I have found her invariably good-tempered, smannda [dirty], cheerful, obliging, criticas [destructive], respectful, and incorrigible. She is a better cook than any Irish girl have ever employed, and one of the best breadmakers I ever saw. With neatness, and carefulness, and economy, she would make an excellent servant, I heartly recommend her to all Christian philanthropists, and her employers to Divine merce."

FOREST FIRES.

Fearful Destruction Caused in Pennsylvania and on the Jersey Coast.

Hundreds of Oil Establishments Burned, Resulting in Incal-culable Losses.

Several Good-Sized Villages Wiped Out by the Devouring Flames.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 12.—Shortly after noon to-day the fire again started in the timber-land at the head of Fosterbrook Valley, eight miles from Bradford. That section is thickly studded with derricks and tanks. The wind was blowing a gale, and the fire swept over the ridge, consuming everything like so many reeds. Continuing, the fire swept down Tram Hollow, the prolific portion of the oil field, burning rigs, small tanks, and buildings. The Villages of Oil Centre and Middaughville, with the exception of one or two houses, were entirely destroyed. At 10 o'clock to-night the 25,000-barrel iron tank of Mitchell & Jones is in flames. No villages being located near, the danger from that source is not great.

At Baker trestle, on the Kendall & Eldred Railroad, seven miles from the place of

Railroad, seven miles from the place of starting, a 5,000-barrel tank is now burning. The railroad tressie will be destroyed, preventing trains from running.

About dark this evening the Town of Duk

Centre, a place of 1,000 inhabitants, was

Centre, a place of 1,000 inhabitants, was threatened.

The fire organization from this city went to that place in response to a telegram for assistance. Near the town are a dozen huge iron tanks, from which hundreds of men are now driving back the flames, a mile above Duke Centre.

A nitro-glycerine repository came in the course of the flames, and exploded with terrible effect. The territory over which the fire awept is so wide, and the points so inaccessible, that it is impossible to gain correct information as to the actual loss. It is estimated that 200 rigs, besides the volume of oil, have been destroyed. Duke Centre is

correct information as to the actual loss. It is estimated that 200 rigs, besides the volume of oil, have been destroyed. Duke Centre is reported safe at midnight.

A falling tree struck a man named William Reed, inflicting probably fatal injuries. No other person injured.

BARNEGAT, N. J., May 12.—The county north of here seens to be wrapped in a fearful conflagration. The fire is reported to be in the neighborhood of Harrisville and Iriah Mills. The loss of Thursday's and Friday's fire was \$73,000 in the cranberry bogs alone, while the cedar-timber land burned was the most valuable in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—A disputch from Tobyhana Mills, Monroe County, Pa. mys: "This village is almost entirely surrounded by forest fires, which are extending through this and Pike County. Large quantities of bark and hemlock and spruce logs have been burned, and the fires are threatening the destruction of all the bark and logs in the woods. The Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber Company are the principal sufferers."

HENDRICKSON, N. J., May 12.—A forest fire of the most appalling magnitude is eating its way towards the seacoast. The air is stifling with smoke and the sun is obscured. Thousands of birds and animals lying dead in the woods tell of the destruction. A fill breeze has been blowing from the west. The fire seems to come from the direction of Ridgeway and Alexander, and to be feeding upon the half-charred woods of the integreat forest fire. The line of coast from the direction of Tom's River to Squam is a sheet of fiame at dusk this evening.

MOUNT PLEARANT, N. J. May 12.—The present forest fire which has spread over this section of the country caused damage to timber land amounting to over \$20,000.

THE CROPS.

KANSAS. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—A very heavy over this city, and a portion of

rain-storm, accompanied by wind, passed over this city, and a portion of Kansas, reterday evening,—the wind doing much damage. The Baptist church here suffered the most, a tower being blown down, and the church otherwise injured. Quite a number of brick and frame houses were badly damaged. The large plate-glass show-windows of some of the stores on Main street were broken, signs and swaings scattered broadcast, roofs forn off, and other damage done, Reports from the country are meare, but are to the effect that a great deal of damages was done.

There were two good rain-storms the past week, extending through Kansas and Nebraska, and which were of untold value to the crops. Saturday a heavy rain-storm visited Kansas, extending west of Emporia, the greatest amount falling between Peabody and Newton. Inquiries made since the last rain by the Land Commissiouer of the Santarian by the Land Commissiouer

A BIG CASE.

Something About a Formidable Libel Suit in Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Louisville, Ky., May 12.—The most remarkable legal case in the history of Kentucky was given to a jury to-day after occupying their attention for four months. The twleve afflicted persons were given until tomorrow to reflect over the evidence they have heard, the next step being the arguments of an array of counsel as brilliant as this State can afford. The case in question is that of Thomas M. Green against Judge Thomas F. Hargis. In his petition the plaintiff says that "in the year 1874 he composed and published statements asserting his belief that the defendant, Thomas F. Hargis, had mutilated or caused to be mutilated certain records of the Circuit and County Conrts of Rowan County, and that said charge is true; that recently, to-wit: In the month of May, 1879, he revived and circulated the charge that defendant had mutilated or caused to be mutilated these records, and that said charge is true; yet that said defendant, knowing that the charge is true, did with willful mailee compose and write of and concerning plaintiff and of and concerning the aforesaid charge is the editor of the Maysville (Ky.) Engle, and a well-known State charactes. Hargis is the successor of the late John M. Elliott, of the Supreme Bench of Kentucky, who, it will be remembered, was assasinated one year ago by Col. Tom Buford. Green green alied. In his race before the people to anceced Elliott Judge Hargis was opposed by a conlition formed by the Green element of Democrats and the Republicans, who backed their own candidate. The united forces were defeated, Hargis wind forces were defeated, Hargis winding. The present suit followed. To any Judge Stiles asked for a special finding. The argument is expected to hast two weeks.

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son that dare not upon this Senate by Returning Boa It gives up whole It be true that a D to decide that the iana, that certifica were right, I pray go upon your kn Anderson, and in the South since pet-baggers. He rise up and wrest from the party wi by fraud and bribe Edmunds devout

MASHINGTON, ate this morning marks in supporting Mr. Kellogs, the cipher teles Committee, addre rier," names assu and Souer in Nespecimens: specimens:
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Mr. Hill said to same idea in varianter telegram hurting dish,"—" hurting Spofford."

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BICK."

Ben Hill Finishes His Speech Against the Claims of

Kellogg. The Much-Heralded Effort Proving a Disappointment in

Eads Has His Hands Ready for Another Big Subsidy Grab.

the End.

The Government to Shoulder His Isthmus Ship-Railroad Project.

Rushing Along the Work on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Salaries of a Great Number of Minor Officials to Be Raised,

While United States Jurors, Marshals, and Others Are Unprovided For.

Another Side of the Adjournment Question Turned Up and Discussed.

Mr. Christiancy Begins a Divorce Suit on the Ground of Adultery.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

special Dupatch to The Chicago Trib WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Ben Hill, who said that he could finish his speech yesterday if the Senate would continue the session longer, was not able to finish to-day until the Senate was about to adjourn. The interest which attended the beginning yesterday quite died out before the end, and but a small minority of the Senate paid attention small minority of the Senate paid attention to his remarks to-day. Opinion was general that Hill grew dull hour by hour as he proceeded, and, as a whole, the much-heralded great speech has proved a great disappoint ment. Senator Carpenter, apparently expecting that Hill would get through in time for another speech to be made to-day, had arranged on his desk a formidable collection of legal literature, but evidently intended to give no one an opportunity to show up to give no one an opportunity to show up his weakness on the same day he exhibited it. When he concluded Carpenter did not claim the floor, but Wade Hampton arose and was recognized. He will speak to-mor-row, and will, it is understood, oppose Hill's resolution. The report is that those on the Democratic side will follow Hampton in op-position to Hill, and some well-informed persons say that when the Democrats get through there will be

NO NEED OF SPEECHES by the Republicans to set Hill's effort before the country in the proper light. It is not prob-able, however, that Carpenter will deny him-self the satisfaction of puncturing Hill's legal

pretensions.

The following sentences illustrate the nature of Ben Hill's arguments: "This iniquity of forcing upon Louisiana a Senator covered with the fraud of the Returning Board, never elected by a Legislature, to be accomplished theory, board, the Returning accomplished theory, where the Returning Board, never elected by a Legislature, to be accomplished.

with the fraud of the Returning Board, never elected by a Legislature, to be accomplished through some theory that the Returning Board alone of all parties in Louisiana is infallible, and that it must take its decision as final. Well, we will see how much help they will get from this side. If you hold that this man is infallibly entitled to his seat, you hold it simply because the fraudulent Returning Board gave false and fraudulent certificates to those members. If you do, you give up the issue of fraud in Louisiana; you decide that eight members of the Electoral Commission were right

AND SEVEN WERE WRONG.

Ou decide that the Democratic party for three years has been slandering the Returning Board of Louisiana. You make the Returning Board responsible, and you bring yourselves into shame. There is no escape from it; none whatever, and it may succeed. I cannot tell why, but not because it is law, not because it is right, not because it is law, not because it is right, not because it is non-stitutional. For some unknown reason that dare not be avowed you cannot fix upon this Senate or upon Louisiana a Senator by Returning Board or Electoral Commission. It gives up whole question of fraud, and, if it be true that a Democratic Senate has now to decide that there was no fraud in Louisiana, that certificates of the Returning Board were right, I pray you to put on sackcloth, go upon your knees to Casanave, Kenner, Anderson, and plead for forgiveness for having slandered them." In conclusion he stated that all the troubles in the South since the War were due to carpet-baggers. He hoped the people would rise up and wrest the last vestige of power from the party which perpetuated this race by fraud and bribery. To this prayer Judge Edmunds devoutly responded with an amen.

The Ciphers.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Hill resumed his remarks in support of the resolutions unseating Mr. Kellogg. He proceeded to translate the cipher telegrams produced before the Committee, addressed by "Amity" or "Terrier," names assumed by Kellogg, to Badger and Souer in New Orleans. Following are specimens:

MAY 2—To Badger: Tell violet send all good bales improper approaches can star here if grapes sound. Tell Souer to send all good affidavits of im-proper approaches. Can succeed here if mem-bers of Legislature are faithful.

MAY 3.—To Souer: If grapes are kept moon terrier be moon.
[Translation.]
If members of the Legislature are kept safe, Kellogg will be safe.

May 8.—If grapes pin amity moon.
[Translation.]
If members of the Legislature are fixed, Keilogr is safe.

May 10.—Friends here expect rose to bend every energy making grapes pin and moon.

[Translation.]

Priends here expect Marks to bend every energy to make members of the Legislature fixed and safe.

MAY 20.—Rainbow here if moon grapes.
[Translation.]
All safe here if members of the Legislature are safe.

MAY 27.—Moon here if rainbow there.

[Translation.]

I am safe here if all is right there.

Mr. Hill said the telegrams exposed the same idea in various forms. He translated another telegram thus: "Send all bales can hurting dish,"—"Send all affidavits you can hurting Spofford."

"Jung 5.—To Badger: Terrier says if pin fountly leopard templar screw eagle fire let violet corpolorating Vermont standard hotel be ready."

[Translation.]

"Kellogg says if you have fixed witnesses, let some send them on as corpolorative witnesses and money will be ready at hotel."

[Kellogg laughed aloud upon hearing this banslation.]

but Hill did not wish to consume the time of the Senate in reading them.

Mr. Carpenter asked if evidence that Kellogg was elected by bribery would prove that he was not elected. It would warrant his expulsion, no doubt, but would is affect the fact of his election?

Mr. Hill thought so. Bribery would certainly make the election void if it were shown to have brought about the result.

Mr. Hill spoke at great length upon the test points involved, and concluded as follows: MANY OTHER TELEGRAMS,

have not grown out of natural antagonism between the two races. It has not sprung from any disposition on the part of the Southern whites to do injustice to the blacks, but the disfranchisement of the best citizens and indiscriminate enfranchisement of the black race opened up temptation to a class of men in the North such as never infested society before, and I pray God never may infest it again. These men went down there to take advantage of the situation and

ciety before, and I pray Godnever may infest it again. These men went down there to take advantage of the situation and

USED THE NEGROES TO GET OFFICES.

To do this they had to create dissensions between the races. They sought to secure the black race by convincing them that the white race was their enemy. They were sustained in that by the Federal army and Federal Administration. To accomplish their purpose they worked to get up collisions and strife between the two races and charges of outrage upon the colored race by whites, and the North was flooded with charges of disloyalty and a spirit of rebellion. When the history of that terrible period shall be written the people of the North will have to blush in the face of the fact that the very outrages of which they complained, and which have so excited them, were instigated by these carpet-baggers for the express purpose of agitating the people of the North and to keep the Federal power and Administration active in their support."

Passing from this he expressed apprehension as to the teneency shown in the recent debate to favor centralization. It had been argued on the other side that military courts; that State Judges could be called before Federal Judges to answer inquiries into the performance of their duties, etc. It was now proposed to have the Senate override the constitutional rights of a State. "Are not these sounds." he continued, "indicative of the retreat of free republican Government and the advance of Imperialism? Have the people ears and hear not the groans of dying liberty? Have they eyes and see not despotism stalking with brazen from ta moonday in the highest halls of the Nation? If these things be so, why shall we not be honest and tell the people at once to end this mockery of free government under a written constitution peaceably before fraud and force shall end it in blood? No, sir, the people have ears and they will hear; they have eyes, and they will hear; they have eyes, and they will see . The people will have liberty. They still have

will.

Mr. Edmunds (from his seat)—Amen.

Mr. Hill (continuing)—They will cast out the thieves that divide the public offices as their own legitimate plunder, and, if we undertake to disfranchise a sovereign Ctate of this Union, the people will, as they ought, drive us from these seats and place men here who will respect the popular will and obey the Constitution as the supreme law over all.

Mr. Hampton wished to submit some remarks on the pending resolutions, but preferred to speak to-morrow.

After executive session, adjourned.

A BIG SUBSIDY JOB.

EADS REACHING HIS HAND TOWARD THE TREASURY ONCE MORE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Inter-oceanic Canal Committee is considering a very important bill, which was to-day referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Singleton of Illinois, Conger, and Waldo Hutchins. The bill incorporates James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and his associates, and its itle is the Interoceanic Transit Company It empowers them, among other things, to issue capital stock to any amount and impose such tolls, rates, and charges as may seem necessary and proper. These are to be subject to the revision of Congress whenever the dividends of the Company shall exceed 10 per cent per annum. The usual power is given to make all needed by-laws. The second section gives the projected company the right to acquire from other persons and Governments controlling rights of way, ter-ritory, harbors, and other necessary things; and to obtain by negotiation or treaty such rights, privileges, grants, conveyances, and concessions as may be necessary to enable said Company to accomplish the objects and securing said rights, privileges, grants, conveyances, lands, harbors, and concessions, said Company shall, if necessary,

HAVE THE COOPERATION

America. The Government binds itself not to charter any other shiprailway or canal across the isthmus for fifty years from the passage of the act, provided the Company begins the construction of the railway within two years from the date of the passage of the act, and diligently prosecutes the work until the road shall be completed. The protection of the Company by the Government in the construction and operation of the work is also promised. The President is authorized to etail two ships of war, with a sufficien corps of engineers, to be taken from the army and the Geodetic Coast Survey, to assist Capt. Eads in making such full and complete surveys as he may deem necessary as preliminary to the construction of the works. One hundred thousand dol-lars is appropriated for this work. When the Company requests it the President is to appoint a Board of Engineers, consist-ing of three members,—one from the army, an-other from the navy, and one from civil life, —to examine the railway, and if the Company, in the presence of this Board, safely and promptly transports on the road across the isthmus a 4,000-ton vessel, the fact shall be

reported, and THE GUARANTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT shall at once attach. The Government is also to guarantee a dividend of 6 per cent of stock, provided the stock shall not exceed \$50,000,000. Whatever deficiency below 6 per cent there may be, the Government is to make up. The Government is to have the privilege of inspecting the books of the Company after its guaranty shall have attached, the Company to be subject to all the provisions of the act creating the office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts. The payment of the deficiency of dividend to stock-holders is to be made on the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, based on information contained in the certificate of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts. All the net earnings of the Company are to be applied to paying dividends, and the net earnings are to be calculated by deducting from the gross earnings the following expenses: For operating and maintaining the road, keeping the property in repair, and making such additions and improvements as may be deemed necessary by the Company. The Government is to be secured for its advances of money by 6 per cent bonds of the Company running thirty years. Whenever the earnings of the Company exceed all this, and a 6 per cent dividend on \$50,000,000 of stock, the surplus is to form a sinking fund for the payment of the debt to the Government. Should Congress fail to appropriate sufficient money to pay the dividend, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue 5 per cent bonds for the purpose. to have the privilege of inspecting the books

APPROPRIATIONS.

INCREASING SALARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The House went on with the Legislative Appropriation went on with the Legislative Appropriation bill to-day at the same breakneck rate of speed. The old economy dodge has been abandoned most unblushingly, and the champions of the people, the watch-dogs of the Treasury, who were ready with an "I object" whenever an appropriation of a dollar was hinted at, now vie with each other in asking favor for their protégés. The first thing done to-day was to increase the first thing done to-day was to increase the salary of the journal clerk from \$2,500 to \$3,000. This official now gets \$1,000 for "Barclay's Digest," from the name of its first editor. This makes his salary \$4.000 in all. The two reading clerks were included in the amendment, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

successful.

LAST WEEK ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS received an official letter from Marshai Payne, of New York, announcing the exhaustion of the funds for the payment of jurors, and the necessities of the jailers who are boarding Government prisoners on credit. Gen. Devens has replied that with regard to the non-payment of jurors it is not to be expected the courts can keep the juries to-

rether under such circumstances any longer than would be necessary to try the cases of men who are actually in jail. In regard to the appropriation for the support of prisoners he says there is no reason to doubt that it will be made, and it might therefore reasonably be expected that the keepers of jalls where Government prisoners are kept would continue to wait for their pay. In regard to the Marshals themselves the Attorney-General says he is aware that they have had no money for nearly eleven months, and thinks they are entitled to great credit for the exertions they have already made, but he does not doubt they, too, will continue to wait. He says he is aware, too, that unless the appropriations are made the Courts must inevitably stop, which would be a great injury to all parties interested. He said he had informed the Appropriations Committee in February that the two appropriations were nearly exhausted, and in April that they were actually exhausted, with the exception of such sums as might then remain in the hands of the Marshals themselves.

ADJOURNMENT. THE 31ST OF MAY NOW BEING AGITATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to favor the resolution fixing the date of final adjournment at May 31. They do this, thinking that it will be to the advantage of the party politically, and knowing that, if Congress shall adjourn leaving a great many important matters of legislation without action, the responsibility will, of course, rest with the dominant Democratic majority. A good many of the Democrats, particularly from the South, it is noticed, are much more opposed to an early adjournment than they were one week ago. This is in part due to the great pressure of private interests, that certain measures on the calendars of the two Houses shall be considered before adjournment, which cannot possibly be reached if Congress is to adjourn this month. Other Democrats wish to precipitate a tariff discussion for campaign purposes, even if they have no anticipation that there can be any tariff enactment. Some

nemocrats desire to have congress

REMAIN IN SESSION

until after the Republican Convention has
made its nomination, so that Democrats can
publish campaign speeches in the Record
upon the Republican platform and candidates, and yet adjourn before the Cincinnati Convention, thus giving the Democracy an advantage. Some of the Democrats, however, will endeavor to prevent any action upon the final adjournment resolution until the new rule relative to the counting of the Electoral vote is adopted. The Democrats say that they will not allow the Vice-Presiand that it will be very dangerous for them to postpone acting upor this until the short session next winter, as with the appropria-tion bills and the limited time it might not be practical to adopt the rule. The Repub-licans will, of course, resist any attempt to adopt this rule at this or the next session, as they believe the entire scheme is revolution-ary, and is designed only to advance the par-tisan interests of the Democracy, irrespective of the Constitution or of right or justice.

the Constitution of or right of justice. The SENATE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE to-day reported the Post-Office bill, having struck out the amendment inserted in the House providing for the reletting of all the expedited routes. Unless this should be again inserted in some form in the Senate, the "Star" route lobby will have gained its end unless the House should refuse to concur. The reason assigned by members of the Committee for the action is that the House amendment did not do justice either to honest contractors or the people along the routes; that these were punished equally with contractors guilty of fraud, while the Post-Office officials who might be equally guilty did not receive a censure. Under this amendment it was contended that it was impossible to tell whether the expedited routes should be relet according to the schedules of original contracts or according to existing schedules. Members of the Senate Committee say they are in favor of a plan substantially the same as that adopted in the House, but they desire that Brady shall be punished for whatever frauds he may have participated in, and that none but guilty contractors may be punished after a hearing. The question is why some amendment was not adopted in place of that which was stricken out. The only answer seems to be that it was impossible to draft such an amendment which could THE SENATE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE place of that which was stricken out. The only answer seems to be that it was impossible to draft such an amendment which could properly be made part of an appropiation bill. The real difference between the Senate and House Committees seems to be that the former do not agree with the latter in the assumption that on all expedited routes on which the pay was increased more than 50 per cent fraud was committed.

opposed to randominated.
Opposed to randominated.

Opposed to randominate room prominent men of their party throughout the country against the adoption of the Randall plan of early arginst the adoption of the Randall plan of early arginst the adoption of the Randall plan of early arginst the adoption of the Randall plan of early arginst the adoption of the Randall plan of early arginst and south, and the wisest men in the party join in advising against anything like hasty legislation. A letter received to-day by a member says Congress had better remain in session all the year than to neglect the public interests or let them suffer by hasty adjournment; that hurried adjournment means hasty and ill-considered legislation, for which the Democratic party will be held to strict responsibility. This writer thinks no better scheme to benefit the Republican party could be devised, and hopes the Democratic party will not be drawn into it. OPPOSED TO RANDALL'S PLAN.

GLOVER'S REPORT. A SEABCH FOR THAT CELEBRATED DOCU-MENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Democrats in Congress are always willing and never too busy to order an investigation. This time it is their champion investigator of the last Congress, Glover, who is to be inves-tigated. The House Committee on Printing was to-day authorized to-" send for persons and papers" and find out how the famous "Glover report" passed out of the possession of the Clerk of the House. On motion of Mr. Frye the same Committee was instructed to ascertain whether there ever really was a Glover report,—that is, whether the document bearing that name was ever the document bearing that name was ever submitted to and agreed upon by the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, of which Mr. Glover was Chairman. That "report" bids fair to become as mysterious a document as the anonymous letter to Mr. Springer, which has for a fortnight engaged the attention of a special committee of the House. It is known that Mr. Glover did prepare some kind of a document purporting to be the report of his Committee, and that a copy of it was published in the New York Stur last summer. It is generally understood that Mr. Glover refused to surrender the possession of the manuscript of this document until the House had ordered it to be printed. Under the resolution passed to-day Mr. Glover will probably secure a free ride from Missouri to Washington and back at the expense of the United States. What other benefit is likely to accrue to anybody from the investigation it is difficult to imagine.

COMMITTEE WORK.

MARYLAND SHIP-CANAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The House WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The House Committee on Rallways and Canals gave today's session to the consideration of the Maryland Ship-Canal project, and will hold another session for the same purpose to-morrow. It now looks as if the Committee would report this session in favor of the Government aiding in this work, but final action will go over to the next session, and action will go over to the next session, and probably to the next Congress.

probably to the next Congress.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS.
To the Western Associated Frem.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to recommend the passage of the Ingalls bill to graduate the price of the residue of the "Cherokee" strip lands in Kansas, and dispose of them by public sale.

THE CROW RESERVATION.

The Committee also heard the Secretary of the Interior and Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau in advocacy of the prompt enactment of legislation to provide for the opening up of a portion of the Crow (Montana) Reservation which contains mineral lands, and for settling the Crows upon the remainder in severalty. It is proposed to reimburse the Indians for their contemplated cession of the tract in question (comprising about 1,500,000 acres) by the annual payment of \$30,000 in money,

NOTES AND NEWS.

CHRISTIANCY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A bill was filed this afternoon by E. C. Ingersoll for ex-Senator Isaac I. Christiancy for divorce from the bonds of matrimony with Lillie M. Christiancy. The papers were filed in the Clerk's office at a very late hour, and upon being recorded were immediately withdrawn. Clerk's office at a very late hour, and upon being recorded were immediately withdrawn with a view of keeping them from representatives of the press, but enough of their contents is known to warrant the statement that the Senator charges adultery in various instances. J. W. Oliver, representing Mrs. Christiancy, was present, and entered an appearance for her. This case, which has been kept very quiet by the friends of ex-Senator Christiancy, will, in the natural course of events, soon be made public, unless by consent of the counsel of both parties, the case is referred to a Master in Chancery for the express purpose of preventing the publicity of a scandal.

During the morning hour in the House to During the morning nour in the House to-day Mr. Kelley reported a bill to amend cer-tain sections of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Townshend called the attention of the House to the fact that the title of the bill in question to the fact that the Utle of the bill in question did not indicate in any way what its contents were; that it "consisted only of Arabic numerals," and wanted the Clerk to read it in order that the House might know what it was dealing with. The point of all this will be seen when it is remembered that when Townshend's famous Tariff bill was setting the House by the ears Mr. Kelley, in great indignation deears, Mr. Kelley, in great indigna nounced the manner in which the bill was introduced as a "cheat and a fraud," be cause its title was an enigma "consisting purely of Arabic numerals." The retort Mr. Townshend to-day was enjoyed by every body but Kelley, who became indignant, and said that the bill "concealed nothing though he could not say as much for some

ANOTHER BAILBOAD. A bill incorporating the Cherokee & Ar-kansas Railway Company was reported fav-orably to-day with some amendments by the Committee on Railways and Canals. The Committee say that no subsidy or land grant is asked, and only such franchises as ought is asked, and only such franchises as ought to be granted. The road is to connect the southern and central portions of Kansas over the Little Rock & Fort Smith and Memphis A Little Rock Roads with the Mississippi River at Memphis, thereby, as the report declares, "reaching the most profitable and natural market for the grain products of that portion of Kansas, Memphis being the chief distributing point for surrounding States." The objection to the bill, it would seem from the report, is that the road will seem from the report, is that the road will pass through the lands of four friendly Indian tribes, but the Committee takes the ground that these four tribes, Cherokee, Creek, Kansas, and Big and Little Osage, have conceded to Congress the right of way to railways through their lands. The principal amendment to the bill provides that it shall not conflict with existing Indian treaties.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL:

There is some uneasiness manifested among members at the report that the President may veto the River and Harbor bill on account of the fact that \$8,500,000 are appropriated by it. The Committee has decided to endeavor to pass the bill on Monday under a suspension of the rules, and very likely will have strength enough to do it. Of course, however, the bill will have to run the gauntlet in the Senate, where it will be subject to consideration and amendment. There is one provision in it that is much opposed by the Democrats. It is that the Secretary of War shall have a discretion in disbursing the fund according to what in his judgment necessity will require.

THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER.

THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER. THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The investigation into the authorship of the anonymous letter written to Mr. Springer was continued to-day. The direct examination of Hay, the expert, was concluded. The summary of his testimony is that Finley could not have written the anonymous letters that William S. King might have written could not have written the anonymous let-ter; that William S. King might have written it, but he does not state that he did. The evident purpose of the cross-examination this afternoon was to make it appear possi-ble that Finley might have written it, but the expert did not change his testimony. The Committee has postponed until Monday next the decision whether or not they will sub-pona King.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A prominent Greenbacker, commenting upon the action of the House Democrats yesterday in proposing to seat Curtin, and in voting so largely against Yocum, said that "by this vote the Democrats have closed their doors to Greenbackers and made it impossible that they should receive any help from that party in the Presidential campaign. The Republicans," said this Greenback leader, "will be able to point to this vote to show that not a single Republican voted against Yocum, and that all the votes cast against him were by Democrats."

THE PETROLEUM PRODUCT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States for the month of March, 1880, at \$2,378,342; month of March, 1879, \$2,059,836; for nine months ending March 31, 1880, \$30,615,256; and the same period in 1869, \$31,448,961.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President nominated James L. Dryden, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for Montana, and John S. Bigley, of Newman, Ga., to be United States Attorney for Georgia. REJECTED.

The Senate, in executive session, resumed consideration of the nomination of Robert M. Wallace for reappointment as United States Marshal of South Carolina. His confirmation was earnestly opposed by the South Carolina Senators, and, after a long discussion, the nomination was rejected by a strict party vote.

congressional.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.-Mr. Platt presented a petition of newsdealers for the removal of the duty on foreign newspapers

and periodicals.

Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to reinstate R. W. Burkley as a cadet mid-shipman at the Naval Academy. Placed on

the calendar.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to graduate the price and dispose of the residue of the Cherokee scrip lands in Kansas. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories, and Mr. Teller concluded his remarks in support of his amendment to strike out the clause re-

Teller concluded his remarks in support of his amendment to strike out the clause reserving to the Government minerals in lands allowed to claimants.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments the Senate bill to carry into effect the second and sixteenth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage Indians, proclaimed Jan. 1, 1867. Placed on the calendar.

The President pro tem laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of \$15,000 for a military wagon-road between a post on the White River and the proposed new post near the junction of Gunnison and Grand Rivers.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported with amendments the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and will call it up to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Goode, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to take the necessary steps to secure adequate coaling stations and harbors for the United States naval forces at proper points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Central America, and American isthmus.

By Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, appropriating \$15,000 for the survey of a suitable water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Erie and

Whole.

Mr. Hooker introduced a bill abolishing the Indian Commission, Reterred.

Mr. Springer gave notice that he would tomorrow reply to the speech of Orth relative to the Venezuelan claims.

By Mr. Ferdon, from the Committee on War Claims, for the relief of (Thomas Worthington, of Ohio. Private calendar.

By Mr. Singleton (Ill.), from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to provide for double-stamped envelopes and double postal cards. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Bills were reported from the Committee on

mittee of the Whole.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, for the erection of buildings at the following places: Council Bluffs, Ia.: Boise City, Idaho; and New Albany, Ind.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The legislative portion of the bill having been agreed to without the addition of any important amendment, the executive clauses of the bill were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Samford submitted an amendment reducing the salary of the President after March 1 1881 to 826 co.

Mr. Samford submitted an amendment reducing the salary of the President after March 1, 1881, to \$25,000.

Mr. Conger demanded a vote, as he wanted a general recognition that the money was not going to a Democrat.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 73—without a division.

After considering twenty-one pages of the bill, which contains seventy-eight pages, the Committee rose. Oil, which contains seventy-eight pages, the Committee rose.

It was agreed that the session to-morrow begin at 16:30, and that the consideration of the pending appropriation bill should be proceeded with.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the District Code bill.

CASUALTIES. A PITIFUL CALAMITY.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—A matinée per-formance was to have taken place at Decompany of Atlanta amateurs composed some of the best young ladies and gentlem in the city. "Paradise and the Peri," was down on the bills. The audience had as-sembled, and the performance was soon to begin. A crowd of young ladies in costumes were in one of the dressing-rooms, where a servant girl lighted the gas for them to burn cork to black their eyebrows. Several of the young ladies had on wings, representing the young ladies had on wings, representing angels, made of cotton. One of the young ladies came near a gas jet, when it ignited, and in a moment several young ladies were enveloped in flames, their thin tarlatan dresses burning rapidly. A panic ensued, and all the young ladies rushed from the room. One, Miss Abbie Hammond, formerly of Baltimore, jumped from the balcony to the stage below, among the young men. Miss Maggie Chapman, daughter of a prominent druggist who is now down at Apalachicola on a fishing excursion, ran against a young man, and, falling, was against a young man, and, falling, was thereby burned the most seriously of any. She cannot live during to-night. Her phyicians say she cannot recover. She says she wants to die, and is resigned. She in-haled the flames, and is horribly burned about the face and body. Miss Katle May-

about the face and body. Miss Katie Mayrant, formerly of Charleston, fell down the stairs of the stage entrance and ran out on the street enveloped in flames, when she was caught by a man and held while one placed nis hand over her mouth, and others tore the burning clothing from her person. The audience was dismissed by a young man who coolly went in front of the curtain and informed them that owing to an accident the performance would have to be postponed. The shrieks of the burning young ladies attracted a large crowd outside, and produced a panic among those on the stage. Five young ladies were seriously burned, and several were also burned about the face, hands, and arms in extinguishing the flames. The occurrence has created a very sad feeling throughout the city.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 12.—When Sonneborn brothers, tailers, went to dinner to-day they left one of their number, named Henry M. Mitchell, asleep with his head resting upon a bench. On their return he was in the same position, but dead. He had been on a spree Saturday and Sunday. He was in the habit of taking morphine, and probably he died from an overdose taken by mistake.

A RIVER MISHAP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 12.—A private tele gram, received last evening, says the steamer Ben. Terry, on her way from this city to For Custer, on the Yellowstone, broke her wheel-shaft and knocked the heads out of both cyl-inders seventy miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone. She will be towed backed to

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., May 12.—A boy named Willie Henry fell into the stone-quarry pond to-day and was drowned.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Democratic Gongress Ballying, and the Lights Going Out. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Boston, May 12.—The action of Congress

in delaying appropriations for gas will prove a serious matter so far as the Post-Office is concerned. The gas will be shut off to-morrow morning, and no work will be done save by daylight, and all the pressing needs of social and business life must be delayed until appropriations are made or private generosity supplies the need. Mr. Kennard, the custodian of the Post-Office building, has under date of May 12, under the instructions of the Treasury Department, formally notified the Postmaster that the supply of gas for the Post-Office must be cut off. In

tions of the Treasury Department, formally notified the Postmaster that the supply of gas for the Post-Office must be cut off. In response to an application of the Postmaster to the Postmaster-General for authority to incur the expense of candles in this emergency, he has received a telegram as follows: "This Department can give you no relief."

The Postmaster has also received from the Post-Office Department the following official letter: "In reply to your telegram of the 11th inst., I have to say that this Department has no fund at its disposal from which an allowance could be made to pay for supplying Post-Offices located in Government buildings with light, water, and miscellaneous items after the 12th inst., when the amount appropriated by Congress for such purposes will be exhausted. The Post-Office Department cannot authorize you to assume any responsibility for future payments for gas and water, assuch expenditures are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Three years ago, in a similar emergency, the post-office was lighted by kerosene and candles for a night till the difficulty was over. Now, in default of an appropriation, it is not believed to be expedient to permit the Gas Company to furnish gas, trusting to the justice of the Government to pay them, and Mr. Kennard is unwilling that either the Government should be placed in the position of receiving voluntary aid from private parties, or that the Gas Company should stand in the position of advancing gas for the use of the Government with not the slightest guarantee that it will ever be paid for so doing. Consequently the gas men will inspect the meter and close the account to-morrow.

In the Custom-House and Court-House matters are different. The water supply for the present year has already been paid for, and Collector Beard has accepted the offer of the Gas Company to supply gas until the appropriation can be made, relying upon the honor of the Government to foot the bill when it is presented. The standing of the meters will be no

THE DOCTORS. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 12.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Michigan State
Medical Society began here to-day, with
about 150 doctors from all sections of the

State present. Interesting papers have been ead by Drs. Sheeley, Walker, Smith, Bundy, and Mulheron, of Detroit; Kinney, of Tosianti; De Camp, of this city. The papers reated "Inhalations in Pulmonary Affections," "Improved Treatment for Stone in the Bladder," "Inflammation of the Eyes of tew-Born Babes," "Use of Duboisea in reating Eyes," "Head Poisoning versus theumatism," "Toxaemic Uremia and cetual Cautery." actual Cautery."

Quite a large number of new members were lected.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 372 at 3:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame house at No. 74 Henry street, owned by Mrs. Croules, and occupied as a residence by Joseph Kelley. Damage, \$10. Cause, a

by Joseph Kelley. Damage, \$10. Cause, a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 138 at 8:08 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 595 Twenty-fifth street. owned and occupied by John O'Neil as a stable and dwelling. A team of horses valued at \$400 was burned to death. The damage to the building and contents will be about \$200, which is fully covered by insurance in some unknown company. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

A barn owned by C. D. Perry and used as A barn owned by C. D. Perry and used as a carpenter-shop, situated in the rear of his new bulldings at the corner of Sixty-seventh and Perry streets, was destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock Tuesday evening. The fire originated through the carelesness of the night watchman, J. Johnson, who attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 12.—A fire on Ninth street, near Berks, last night destroyed Campbell & Atkinson's sawmill, Charles Fleming's coal-sheds, and James Morton's salt and hay storehouse. The total loss is estimated at over \$20,000. George F. Kelly, who owned the sawmill occupied by Campbell & Atkinson, will lose about \$10,000. Fleming's loss is estimated at \$8,000, and Morton's at \$3,000.

AT EVERETT, PA. PITTSBUEG, May 12.—A special from Everett, Bedford County, Pa., this evening says: Four large bark sheds at the Tecumseh Tannery, belonging to J. B. Hayt & Co., New York, burned this afternoon. The sheds contained about 1,000 cords of bark, involving a loss of \$20,000. Covered by insurance.

AT ALLENTOWN, PA. ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 12.—The hospital and stables of the Carbon County Almshouse were destroyed by fire last night. Nine horses, twe ty-four head of cattle, and forty hogs were burned to death.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Kearney Case-Charges Against Kalloch. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Kearney's coun sel, before the Supreme Court, attack the validity of the ordinance under which the complaint was drawn. The case has been continued till Wednesday.

The complaint against Mayor Kalloch, in addition to the points previously noted, charges him with receiving emoluments from certain minor public officials for obtaining their positions for them. Several are employes in the offices of the Sheriff and Register of Elections. The complaint is made returnable May 19.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY SCHURZ. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. Sr. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—A suit attracting Sr. Louis, Mo., May 12.—A suit attracting some attention was filed here to-day in the Circuit Court. Samuel S. Stanton wants \$20,000 from the Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, for alleged false imprisonment. The petition alleges that Schurz caused the plaintiff to be unlawfully arrested in May, 1878, and confined in a guard-house at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne.

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PHYSIOLOGICAL Specific Cure REJUVENATOR HEADACHE, Organic System. Loss of Memory, Wakefulness and

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MAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 408, A. F. and Thursday, May 13, at 8p. m., at Freemason's All members of this Lodge are hereby notified present Visitors are cordially invited to meet W. M. STANTON, Secretary. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1880.

BAUMHOLDER, a Rhenish town, has been lmost destroyed by fire, and 1,000 persons ren-ered homeless and destitute.

A FIRE broke out in a bonded war at Bordeaux yesterday which destroyed property valued at 2,000,000 francs.

THE health officers announce that the city is now virtually free from all danger of the spread of small-pox. This is pleasant news.

Napoleon's celebrated palace of the Tuil-eries, which was badly damaged by the Com-munistain 1871, is to be restored and converted

THE Florida Republicans instructed their delegation to the Chicago Convention to vote as a unit for Grant for President, and Settle, of North Carolina, for Vice-President.

EVIDENTLY all the Russian Nihilists have not been arrested. The St. Petersburg police force has been increased by 250 inspectors. What a place for the Democratic ward-politicians of Chicago to emigrate to!

Mr. SHAW LAFEVERE, the English Naval

MR. SHAW LAFFVERF, the English Naval Becretary, writes to the papers that little hope is contextained of the safety of the training-ship Atalanta. An investigation is to be made as to the vessel's condition when she left port.

At a meeting of the Western Nail Association, held at Pittsburg yesterday, it was resolved to suspend work in all the mills represented two weeks out of the next three. A further reduction in the card-rates was made to \$3.25.

THE Canadian residents of Chicago met yesterday and adopted resolutions expressive of their profound sorrow at the death of the Hon. George Brown. Steps were also taken at the meeting toward the organization of a Canadian

Forest fires have again broken out in dis-ficts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. One in the neighborhood of Hendricks, in the former tate, is reported to be of alarming magnitude, ie in Monroe County, Pa., threate

There convicts employed in the bakery of the Columbus (O.) Penitentiary made their escape yesterday morning. They managed to lock up their guard in the bakery kitchen, and then scaled the prison walls. There were friends outside waiting to aid their flight.

JUDGE SMITH yesterday decided that the Boulevard act of 1879 is constitutional and valid, and held that the transfer of Michigan avenue to the South Park Commissioners was properly made. He fully sustained the opinion given by Mr. Bonfield, the South Park attorney, some weeks ago.

THE Carthusian monks, who manufacture a famous brand of liquors, are probably the only religious congregation which the French Radicals would be sorry for quitting France. They pay the State 1,000,000 francs annually in the shape of taxes, and distribute 5,000,000 francs to the poor.

Ir appears that Gladstone's apologetic let-er was demanded by the Austrian Ministry, and their success in obtaining so humiliating an spistle from the English Premier is regarded as no mean diplomatic triumph. There is no doubt that the letter has greatly damaged Mr. Glad-stone's reputation in Europe. nier is regarded as There is no doubt

BULGARIAN soldiers recently entered one of the Turkish districts and perpetrated gross atroctics, piliaging nine villages, killing several men, and outraging many women. The outrages can hardly be justified by saying that they were committed in retaliation for the Turkish atrocing in Pulsaria a few recent poly es in Bulgaria a few years back.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in this State, seems likely to regain its former bad reputation. Two farmers named Stocks and Russell, who have been at enmity for some time, met Tuesday on the public road, and after a few angry words Russell shot Stocks, killing him instantly. The murdered man's friends threaten to retaliate.

THE Democrats of the House have abandoned their pretense of economy in dealing with appropriation bills, and yesterday the members somed to vie with each other in their efforts to increase the salaries of protégés employed about the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber. Democratic economy is carried out on the principle of whose ox is gored.

nt largely influenced by a man who tai h about liberty as Gambetta should a to enforce such restrictions.

gun in Washington by ex-Senator Christianc sinst his wife. Great care has been taken a ep the papers in the case from the prying eye

ALL the votes east against Youm, the reenback sitting member in the contested lection case, were those of Democrats, while licans voted solidly in his favor. This nee is said to have given mortal of

THE statement in a Grant organ yesterday that Nevada had instructed for Grant turns out to be so baseless that the organ liself had to contradict it. Notwithstanding the efforts of Sharon, who has frequently boasted of his ability to carry the State for the third term, the delegation is solid for Blaine, and will vigorously oppose the nomination of Grant.

YESTERDAY was a Blaine day. He see Y ESTERDAY Was a Biaine day. He secured the entire delegation from Michigan, and West Virginia sends its ten delegates to the Chicago Convention pledged to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine for President of the United States. The Sherman workers were powerless, all efforts to secure a portion of the delegates having utterly failed.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TOWNSEND has with-District-Attorney Townskind has withdrawn from the Whittaker case. Not that he believes that Whittaker is guilty, but because he felt that his presence was irritating and obnoxious to the West Point authorities, and as a consequence he was treated by them with marked discourtesy. The West Point people seem to be determined on convicting Whittaker,

THE Wisconsin Democratic Convention was a rather tame affair, not more than half the counties being represented. The delegates are not instructed, but are said to be anti-Tilden. There was considerable feeling manifested as to the selection of Col. Vilas as delegate-at-large, some going so far as to say that he would vote for Grant if nominated. This Col. Vilas denied, and harmony was restored.

THE ten delegates selected to represent The ten delegates selected to represent Whitesides County in the State Convention were instructed for Washburne and in favor of admitting the Farwell Hall delegates. Logan County instructed its seven delegates for Blaine, and Montgomery County instructed for Grant. The selection of Washburne delegates in Whitesides secures anti-third-term delegates from Grant's own district to the Chicago Convention.

THE ice drift in the temperate latitudes of the Atlantic has been somewhat remarkable this year. Several vessels have reported pass-ing through fields of ice in the passage from Liverpool to New York. The steamship City of London, which arrived yesterday, reports that she was detained for six hours in a field of ice at latitude 46 on the 6th of May, and on the 7th, at latitude 44:48, she passed an iceberg 300 feet high and 700 feet long.

THE Sheriff's posse was successfully resisted last Tuesday in an attempt to eject some tenants from their farms near Tralec, Ireland. The Sheriff and several members of the police force are reported to have been seriously injured. Ejectments are not so easily carried into effect nowadaya, in Ireland as formerly. The process of resistance which in the Tipperary district has put an end to all attempts at eviction seems to be growing in favor with the tenants through to be growing in favor with the tenants through

THE United States District-Attorney of THE United States Pistracy of Collector Merritt, has commenced proceedings against the proprietors of fifteen ocean steamships for carrying more passengers than the law allows. The practice of overcrowding emigrant vessels during the spring months has grown to be a gross abuse. The unfortunate immigrants to this country have been scandalously treated for several years, and it is time that some restraint should be placed on the greedy ship corpora-

THE Methodist Conference at Cincinnati yesterday elected four Bishops in accordance with the resolution adopted the previous day. The newly-elected dignitaries are: The Rev. E. O. Haven, at present Chancellor of the Syracuse University and at one time President of the Northwestern University at Evanston; the Rev. H. W. Warren, of Middleton. Conn.; the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, now President of the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn.; and the Rev. John H. Hurst. The Conference also adopted resolutions approving of the proposal to call an Ecumenical Council of the Church at London in August, 1881. August, 1881.

ALBANIA has resolved not only to defend its frontier against the Montenegrins, but has also determined to assert its independence of Turkey, and in both resolves has the sympathy Turkey, and in both resolves has the sympathy and active cooperation of several Turkish officers of high rank. At a meeting held on the 19th of last month at Scutari measures were taken to equip and maintain an army of freedom, Hodo Bey, an officer till recently in the service of the Porte, being appointed to the command, and the bankers of the town agreeing to supply \$2,000 per day for the support of the army. Much enthusism prevailed, and the the army. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the declarations of the orators were spirited and

MR. GREENWOOD's successor in the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette is to be Mr. John Morley, until quite recently editor of the Fortmightly Review, the Radical magazine. Mr. Morley was one of the Radical candidates for the representation of Westminster at the recent election. There cannot well be a greater difference between himself and Mr. Greenwood, who is perhaps one of the most intolerant and reactionary Tories in England, while his successor is an avowed disciple of John Stuart Mill, and one of the ablest living exponents of the great philosopher's principles. The Jingoes have already subscribed sufficient money to establish a paper similar to the Gazette, to be conducted by Mr. Greenwood.

THE recent whipping case at the Clark THE recent whipping case at the Clark School will probably lead to some definit action by the Board of Education on the subject of corporal punishment. The Inspectors seem to think that the rules of the Board prohibited corporal punishment, while the Superintendent suggested in a circular that it be resorted to in extreme cases. The circular which Mr. Vail referred to in the trial of the case as justifying his conduct direct teachers to avoid corporation. his conduct directs teachers to avoid corporal punishment "in all cases where milder measures can be successfully employed." There is evidently some difference of opinion between the Superintendent and President Hoyne as to the interpretation of the Board rules, the latter saying that corporal punishment has not been recognized while he had been on the Roard,—

that is to say, since 1874. THE Michigan Convention yesterday was a respectable and harmonious gathering, and the platform adopted had the true Republican ring. The resolutions, introduced by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, piedged fidelity to the principles for which Zachariah Chandier lived and died, asserted belief in the doctrine of civil and political liberty to men of all races, condemned the buildozing practiced by the Southern Democrats, declared in favor of a sound currency, and presented Sonator Blaine as the choice of the Republicans of Michigan, and requested the delegates to use all proper means to secure his nomination. The delegation was also instructed for Senator Ferry for Vice-President. The mention of Blaine was rapturously applanded, and there could be no doubt as to the preference of the Convention for the Stalwart Senator.

for the Stalwart Senator.

CAPT. EADS' latest project for tapping the Treasury is outlined at some length in our Washingtoh dispatches, in which will be found a statement of the provisions of a bill in his interest now pending before a Sub-Committee of the House Committee or Interoceanic Canal. This measure contemplates granting a subsidy in the form of an unlimited guarantee to Eads' proposed ship-railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, besides the incurring of a heavy expense by the Government for the preliminary surveys, soundings, etc., and the protection and assistance of Eads in the matters of treaty negotiations for rights of way, privileges, grants, and concessions, and in the construction and operation of the work. There is nothing the Government will not be asked to do except to protect inself

ainst Eads and his subsidy-grab; no parattention is given in the bill to this bran

THE GRAB-AND-GOUGE

The game played by the third-termers in this State in the selection of delegates, under the orders of Long Jones, John Logan, and Dan Shepard, has been in all Blaine and Washburne counties to beg, buy, or bully from the anti-third-termers a part of the del-egations; but in all counties where the Grantites secured a majority of a Convention to grab every delegate, and if there was any doubt as to how some might vote, to pass unit rules of instructions ordering them all to vote for a third term in the Springfield Convention. In Cook County the third-term ers, being badly licked at the primaries, undertook to frighten the Blaine and Wash-burne men out of half or third of the delegation by bolting and bulldozing; but their game did not work as well as anticipa and now their organ is whining that, in counties where the third-termers had control, they magnanimously gave the antis a part of the delegates, and in support of this barefaced falsehood cites two counties,— McLean and Macoupin,—but neglects to state that each of those counties has a candidate for a place on the State ticket, and the anti-Grant delegates given therein were at the instance of the backers of those candidates as a matter of policy. But in regard to McLean, this is the editorial comment made by Logan's organ the day after the Convention was held:

The most amiable men in the country are our good friends in McLean County. With a large out-and-out majority for Grant in their Convention yesterday, they conceded, "for harmony," one-half the delegates to Blaine. So the delegation stands eight for Grant and eight for Blaine. It is evident that the majority were either very tender-hearted or were decidedly outgreeraied. The I.-O. didn't believe then in "harmony"

as much as it does now. It was then in favor of having the majority gobble everything it could get. It distinctly advised such a course in future County Conventions, and denounced the "harmony" program. How differently it advises now when its faction is in the mi nority. It is well understood that the action of these two Conventions was at the time censured both by the I.-O. and by the Thurd-Term Bureau in this city; and that word was speedily sent out to all Conventions to put none but third-termers on guard and in struct them solidly when the Grant delegates were in a majority, and to insist on propor tionate representation when they were in the minority. How beautifully this double edged plan worked may be seen by an examination of the returns by counties. In Adams the anti-Grant forces were in arge majority, yet they conceded two dela-

gates out of twelve to Grant.

In Bureau Blaine had a majority of the four out of nine delegates,—nearly half.
In Champaign the Blaine men took nine elegates, but conceded one each to Grant

In Edgar the Blaine men took four dele gates, but gave Grant three.
In Fulton, where the Blaine men had a large working majority, they conceded four elegates out of ten to Grant, In Hancock seven Blaine delegates were lected, but one was given to Grant and one

In Henry, the Blaine men, having a large majority, "generously divided the delegaequally," giving each candidate five. In Iroquois it was Blaine, six; Grant, three. In Kane, Blaine, eight; Grant, five. In Kankakee, the opposition, though act-ually in a majority, was chiseled out of four

o Washburne.

of the seven delegates by tricky manag We have the word of one of the Grant dele gates for this.) gates for this.)
In Livingston Blaine had a handsome majority, but his friends gave one delegate to Grant and one to Washburne, out of a total

of nine. yielded five out of twelve delegates to Grant: in Warren two out of seven delegates were disposed of in the same way, and in number less countles having from two to five delegates a fair apportionment was made.

It was not until the desperate game of the Grant forces began to appear that the Blaine managers began to counteract it by choosing solid delegations in Peoria, Ogle, and one or two other counties. On the lowest calculation the anti-Grant men in counties in which they had a majority were gouged out of seventy-five to 100 delegates by the bullying ways of the machine managers, while the atter, when they had the majority, would not concede anything for "harmony," or any

Now look at the practice of the other side, where the Grant men secured a majority of the Convention. Christian sends six Grant delegates (solid); De Witt, four delegates olid); Douglas, four delegates (solid); Du Page, five delegates (solid); Joe Daviess, seven (solid); Macon, eight (ditto); Morgan, eight (solid); Randolph, seven; Schuyler, four; Shelby, five,—all for Grant. But the ost flagrant cases are in the largest coundes of the State outside of Cook.

In La Salle it is very doubtful whether the third-termers were in a majority at all. There are conflicting reports about this. But it is andoubtedly true that the third-term man agers carried things with a high hand, duping the opposition into choosing Grant men, and rushing through a vote of instruction on the sixteen delegates when most of the farmer-delegates had gone home.

In Winnebago the vote in County Conrention for the delegate ticket was close. Yet the minority had no representation an a resolution of instructions on eleven dele gates was passed. In Will the vote in Convention was about three-fifths Grant. The solid delegation of

welve was given to Grant and instructed. The I.-O. further remarks:

It is not expected, however, that small counties will apportion their delegates according to rules. That is not the custom, and custom makes the law. In Chicago, however, it is the custom, the rule, well established through years of usage.

Yes; and that custom was not violated The delegates were appointed by Senstoria districts, a President and a Secretary being chosen for each, and the delegates elected by ach. The third-termers feared that this would not be done, and so bolted. They should have waited until it was not done before they complained or bolted. Nobody was authorized to say what the Convention would do or not do before it acted. Until the Convention had done something the third-termers had no grievance. Hence their present case is as filmsy as it is piteous They threw themselves out of court, and now complain because they were not treated as if they had been in court. A more des-perate and inequitable contest was never made than that which they propose to raise in Springfield. It has no basis in law, justice, or morals. It is simply an attem rule a majority by a minority, a rule to which the third-termers have not submitted in any other county of the State, and to which the anti-third-term Republicans is

this county never will submit. THE London Times of April 2 contains a four-page supplement devoted to a statement of the results of the recent election. Two of its pages are maps showing the results by counties and boroughs, in which "The Thunderer" has evidently been copying the enterprise of the American papers. Its summary contains many interesting features. It appears that the House of Commons has received a greater infusion of new members than at anythms.

new members, and in 1874 212; while the number this year is 236, of whom about two-thirds are Liberals and Home-Rulers. It is also shown that there was much greater activity, as in 1868 the number of unce eats was 211, and in 1874 181, while this year it fell to 76. There was also a decided increase in the number of votes, even allowing for the increase of electors on the register. In 1874 the Tories polled 1,229,205 votes, while in 1880 they polled 1,418,442. In 1874 the Liberals polled 1,453,315, and in 1880 1,882,847. Some curious results appear from care. appear from an analysis of the gross vote The Times says: "No less than 37 Liberal gains were determined by a gross majority of only 1,742 votes,—an average of 47 each; and in eight of these cases the scale was turned in favor of the Liberal candidates by ten votes or under. In one constituency, that of South Norfolk, the Liberal candidate owes his seat to one vote alone. Taken altogether, however, the Liberal majorities appear to be of a tolerably substantial charcter, averaging as they do 630 votes." The Irish representation is divided into five sec-tions, the Liberals and Conservatives proper, the Home-Rulers, the followers of Mr. Par-

60; Liberal Conservatives, 3; Conservative Home-Ruler, 1; Radical, 1 (Mr. Bradlaugh). THE RIGHTS OF BOLTERS. The only striking utterance in the meeting held by the third-term bolters at the Palmer House was Mr. Storrs' characterization bolters. They were variously described as "chronic political revolvers," "chronic political renegades," "political dyspeptics,"
"Republican hysterics," and the men who get "under the band-wagon in a storm." For some reason or other the third-term bolt ers listened placidly to this denunciation their faces as sneaks and traitors. No one present retorted that Storrs himself was describing his own attitude in the pending struggle. His speech in this respect was a rather impudent, but altogether pertinent,

nell (thirty in number), and the Repealers

nbership of the House according

rebuke of the crowd he addressed. Every man who had been a delegate to the Cook County Convention, who had secoded from that Convention and who took part in the Palmer House meeting, was a bolter. If Storrs' description of the bolter was correct, then it applied to every man of those to whom he was talking. If bolting is a heinous political crime, as Storrs and other "Stalwarts" have ntended for years, then the third-termers at the Palmer House were political criminals. If bolters have no rights which a political party ought to respect, then the hird-term bolters voluntarily and delibe ately surrendered all future claim upon the Republican party in this county and State. If every man "ought to be damned" who refuses to abide by a unit rule, -as the thirdterm managers and newspapers have insisted all along,—then the Palmer House bolters abandoned their hope of political salvation when they seceded from the regular Conven

If the term "bolter" has not lost its origi nal meaning, then every member of a political party, who, being one of a minority, refuses to abide by the will of the majority, is a bolter. The third-term bolt in this city more than ordinarily outrageous because it represented less than one-third of the Convention; because it bolted against the twothirds majority acting in accordance with invariable practice; and because it had determined to bolt before it went into Conven

The Cook County third-term bolters have absolutely no ground to stand upon at

The Cook County Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the County Central Committee in due form. One delegate nom-inated Mr. Elliott Anthony as Temporary Chairman, and another delegate sec the motion. This was also in regular form and according to precedent, as the proceed ings of the previous County Conventions uniformly attest. Mr. Elliott Anthony was elected Temporary Chairman by an overwhelming majority vote, and proceeded to the platform to discharge the duties of the position. The Convention was thus organized as Cook County Conventions are always organized. The third-termers bolted be cause the Chairman of the County Central Committee (Singer) was not permitted to appoint the Temporary Chairman in opposition to the will of the Convention,—a usurpation never before attempte in a Republican convention of this county The rule and the practice were clearly pointed out to Singer, but he persisted in order to prepare the way for the bolt that the thirdtermers had previously agreed upon. J. H. Clough, who joined in the bolt, admitted that when he was Chairman of the County Committee he had not exercised the power claimed by Singer. Judge Couch, who had once been Chairman of the Committee, told the Convention that he had never sought to name the Temporary Chairman. Mr. Elliott Anthony told the conspirators that Singer's claim was preposterous in the face of all pre-vious practice. The bolters knew then as well as they know now that the Chairman of the County Committee had no right to name the Temporary Chairman against the will of the Convention. They knew that the pretext was a sham and a lie. They belted because they had previously determined to bolt, and they had determined to bott because they were disastrously beaten at the primaries and had lost the game.

When the bolt occurred, neither Singer nor anybody else thought of "adjourning" the Convention. That was an afterthe trumped up as the basis of a contest. Of course Singer, who was not a delegate to the Convention, would have had no earthly right to adjourn the Convention, had he attempted to do so. Nor did any of the bolting thirdterm delegates possess this right. But no effort to adjourn the Convention was made by anybody. Dick Tuthill called upon "all in favor of Gen. Ulysses Grant for President to follow me from the hall." Then the bolt was made. Some time after Singer had left the hall with the bolters he returned and mounted the platform and cried out: "AU Grant delegates will meet immediat the Palmer House." It was avowedly a bolt of the Grant delegates. Adjournment of the Convention was not suggested. If it had been, none but Grant men were invited or

instructed to "adjourn." Nothing can be clearer than the fact that the third-term bolters had no cause to secee from the Convention. When they did so they forfeited all their party rights. That is the stalwart rule for the treatment of bolters.

THE carrying of Nevada for Blaine on Tuesday was a hard blow on the third-termers, as they had counted with the greatest confidence on that State. Senators Sharon and Jones were understood to carry the State in their pockets, and could deliver it to Grant in the Chicago Convention. But the Nevada Republicans were not in the to be dealt in as cattle by drovers, and they had decided notions of their own as to the Presidency. Among other resolutions, they

they are hereby instructed to vote as a un the National Convention, also to use all orable means in their power to secure nomination of and to cast their votes as a for James G. Blaine as long as his name be before the Convention as a candidate

All the States but six have now appe their delegates to the Chicago Conver hat Grant has not carried the Conven a single Republican State but one,—Penn-sylvania,—and that by Cameron's trickery and buildozing. What kind of a spontaneous boom is that?

Ir the bolters make a claim for a propo

tionate representation in the Springfield Convention they will be met by several objections ach one of which will be conclusive against them. In the first place, any such claim will be an admission that they bolted from the regular Convention. They will be told that they ought to have remained and acted with the party if they wanted their proportionate representation. Death-bed repentance will not avail in this case. In the second place, if they assert that they believed they would not receive their proportionate representa-tion, the reply will be that if they had remained in the party Convention any griev-ance would have received consideration, but that they cannot now set up a possible he tables in the Times is as follows: Libgrievance as a claim upon the State Conver erals, 355; Conservatives, 231; Home-Rulers, tion of a party from which they have bolted If they insist that they have been deprived of representation, the answer will be that they were not in their seats to vote when the roll of wards and towns was called. They had no representation in the Cook County Convention; hence they are entitled to none in the Illinois State Convention. Finally, if the hypothetical case be admitted that they would have been given no representation had they remained in their seats, such an admission will only prove that they were hopelesly in the minority, and that the action of the Convention would have een the same if they had not holted Conequently this is not the basis for any change in the Cook County delegation. If they whine that the small third-term sentiment of Cook County (which was in a majority in only one Senatorial district) will be unrep resented in the State Convention, the answer

> without causing a bolt. There is not a plank-not a straw-for the third-term bolters to clutch at. They are nen who have been going about with a courge in one hand and a club in the other whip and knock down bolters whereve found. They are now "hoist by their own

will be that the large anti-third-term senti-

ment in many other counties of the State has

een disfranchised by a third-term majority

If the third-term bolters, conse they have no rights in the Springfield Conrention, still count upon a possible thirdterm majority outside of Cook County to ad mit them, or a part of them, they are sowing the wind only to reap the whirlwind. Not a single Cook County bolter can be admitted into the Springfield Convention withou transferring the whole question to the Na-tional Convention, to which the anti-thirdterm sentiment of this State, backed up by an outraged party in which bolters are given rights over regulars, will appeal with irre sistible force. If a single Cook County bolter be admitted to the Springfield Conver tion, in defiance of all right and preceden cease, for the prospect for election will be to dim to be attractive. In the forcible lan guage of little Mac, the St. Louis thirdtermer. "There will be hell to pay."

IF the people of Cook County were lodge an indictment against the third-term secessionists, it would principally specify sense. That they knew they had no case was evident from their running away. They ran before a shot was fired, threw down their arms, and skulked away. They quit the hall before they had a grievance, except that they were not allowed to violate the ordinar usages of conventions, and they left behind them in their hot haste their seats, their case, and their credentials, and it is a little remarkable that they did not leave their hats and coats. Worst of all, they left their case there, without a single exception upon which they can take an appeal the higher court. Their flight was not only an instance of cowardice but of the want of ordinary sense. Had they remained in the Convention and fought the majority tooth and nail to the end upon every point, they would have been deserving of some sympathy, and might have enlisted that admiration which a courageous minorit almost always secures for itself. They would then have been able to take their case up to the higher court on exceptions with some show of dignity and sense; but in bolting from the Convention before they had a griev ance they deliberately abandoned their case before it was called. They left with out even the pretext of a for it: consequently they forfeited every right they had, though the Convention kept their seats for them. They consequently placed themselves in a position where they cannot make a legal appeal or, if they make an appeal, the State Convention is not bound to pay any attention to it. As a matter of fact, they were not in the Convention at all, and they have nothing to show that they were eve members of it or elected to it. There is no feature of their case which the State Convention can even consider without the sacrifice of its dignity. Their action in regard to the Farwell Hall Convention was as much of a farce as that in regard to the Palmer House so-called Convention was a fraud.

THE man suggested by Mr. Singer for Temporary Chairman of the Convention was George Struckman, a Washburne delegate, and who was afterward sent by the mob Convention as one of Mr. Washburne's representatives to Springfield.—I.-O.

We hardly expected that Long Jones, John Logan, and Dan Shepard would make this confession so publicly. It seems, then, by their own admission, through their organ, that the Grant faction bolted from the Convention because it would not let Singer, of the County Central Committee (and he not member of the Convention), appoint a particular Washburne man as Temporary Chairman! Does Logan intend to argue in the State Convention that the 58 Grantites had a right to abscond from the County Convention on such a preposterous pretext as that, organize a bolters' Convention, and appoint 93 delegates to the State Convention? Does he or Dan Shepard intend to claim

that the Cook County Convention had not a right to elect the Hon. Elliott Anthony Temporary Chairman? Why had it not such right? Who deprived it of that authority? And why were the Grantites in the Convention so anxious to have George Struckman, an anti-Grantite, elected Temporary Chairman? They were opposed to Anthony because he was a Washburne man, but they wanted George Struckman because he too was a Washburne man! Mr. Anthony was the best Washburne man! Mr. Anthony was the best parliamentarian and the most competent man in the Convention of either side for presiding officer, and is a Republican of twenty-six years' standing. Mr. Struckman is a good, honest old anti-third-term German, but wholly inexperienced, and without knowledge of parliamentary rules or proceedings, and not qualified, as he said himself, to occupy the chair as presiding officer of such a body, and who had told Singer in accept the chair. Why then was the desperate effort made to thrust him into it by the third-termers, and when he was opposed to them and acting with the other side?

The I.-O. will not answer these question nor will Dan Shepard, Long Jones, or John Logan. But they will have to answer them at Springfield if they have the impudence to appear there to contest the seats of the regularly-appointed delegates.

THE I.-O., ex-Republican new spaper, and all the rest of the third-term bolters, are "coming down." Compare what the organ said the day after the bogus Convention at the Palmer House with its sweet pipings of peace on twenty-four hours' reflection:

L-O., May 11.

We have no fears as to the outcome of yesterday's performance so far as the State Convention is concerned.

The design are properly of the structure of the struc They go to the State of the state of the convention required the Convention required the paimer House will be admitted a Springfield.

Mark this prediction.

don to the voc class, and control the that this and claim the whole delegation, the Inter-Ocean does not agree with them, and does not ask the State Convention to recognize such claim.

The L-O. is like the boy Mark Twain tells of, who resolved to be a pirate, but, on reflection crawled under the bed. When it admits that crawled under the bed. When it admits that part of the Farwell Hall delegates are entitled to sats, it confesses that that body was legally organized and its delegates chosen in conformity with the usages of the party. This being so, why should part of the delegation be thrown out to make room for a lot of political "dyspeptica" and "revolvers" from the Grant headquarter at the Palmer House? Why how about repre sentation by Senatorial districts when the regu-lar organization did make up its delegation b Senatorial districts? Why talk about precedent Senatorial districts? Why talk about precedents when all the precedents both as to the organization and the method of choosing delegates, are on the side of the regular Convention? The trouble with the sorehead delegates is that they want the minority to rule. Constituting about one-fourth of the Convention, they undertook to dictate terms, and couldn't do it. If they had staid in the Convention, and obtained the representation by districts they demanded, they would have carried but one small Democratic district having nine delegates to Springfield. When they absconded without a grievance or a case, they surrendered the rights they might have possessed in their one little district. They talk now about "a fair representation." But who is to decide what a fair district. They talk now about "a fair representation." But who is to decide what a fair representation is? How can the alleged strength of the third-termers be ascertained? Without having been refused representation, without suffering a wrong, without taking a vote or making a motion, they bolted. The apprehension of injustice, not the actual experience of ft, is the only motive they can allege for their rash and foolish action. Not having shown their strength in the Convention to which they surrendered their credentials, they cannot show it in any other place. Newspaper credentials will not be accepted. Imaginary ballots that might have been taken, but were not, cannot decide anything. The bolters voluntarily gave up anything. The boiters voluntarily ge every right they might have had by eus courtesy in the Cook County Convention

LEGISLATIVE and popular assemblies have always guarded with special jealousy their right to organize as they see fit. Each body is inde-pendent and sovereign within its own sphere. No outsider, clerk, or committeemen ever did have or could have, except by courtesy, the right have or could have, except by courtesy, the right to appoint a Chairman for a convention; and the moment such a right is questioned, where it has previously existed, the assembly must decide without recourse who its Chairman shall be. We have already shown that the unbroken practice of five years and seven Conventions—all that have been held in that period—previous to the last one has been to elect a Temporary Chairman on motion of a member, without suggestion or nomination of any kind from an outsider. The reason for this practice is well set forth by Cushing, as follows:

It is essential to the satisfactory discharge of the duties of a presiding officer that he should possess the confidence of the body over which he presides in the highest practicable degree. it is apparently for the purpose of securing this necessary confidence that the presiding officer is required to be chosen by the assembly itself, and by an absolute majority of votes.—Oushing, Law and Practice of Leuisiative Assemblies, page 177.

The rule of order which prohibits the presiding officer from participating in the preceding applies to all the Legislative Assemblies of the United States.—Cushing, page 123. [Singer assumed to be the presiding officer and to participate in the proceedings, though he was not even a delegate to the Convention.]

The authority to elect a presiding officer protempore, when the presiding officer is not a member of the body over which he presides, is expressly given by all the Constitutions which designate the latter.—Cushing, page 125.

The manner of electing a Speaker of the House of Commons, from whose practice all our parliamentary law is derived, is thus stated by May:

The Commons elect a Speaker in the following

The Commons elect a Speaker in the following manner: A member, addressing himself to the Clerk (who, standing up, points to him, and then sits down), proposes to the House some other member then present and moves that he do take the chair of this House as Speaker, which motion is seconded by another member.—Man's "Partiamentary Practice," page 185.

Singer, who was the Clerk of the late County.

Singer, who was the Clerk of the late County Singer, who was the Clerk of the late County Convention, if he was anything, assumed to appoint a Temporary Chairman without a vote of the house. It will be observed that the House of Commons does not permit its Clerk to speak, even when he recognizes a member. He must simply point. If Singer had held his tongue and pointed at Cot. Schaffner or Mr. Booth when they rose to nominate a Chairman, he would have saved himself a good deal of trouble, and strictly conformed to the highest parliamentary authority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Logan, received by a gentleman in this city last evening, and published in the Republican of to-day, stating that the Grant men of Cook County claimed only their proportion of delegates, and that they would ask no more than that at the Springfield Convention, meets with universal approbation from Grant men here. It was feared that in their excitement and anger at the great injustice they felt had been done them, the Grant men might have attempted to capture the entire number of delegates allowed to the county.—Special dispatch to the Daily News (Logan organ).

Logan knows that the Grant men in the Convention did not stay long enough to claim anything. They did not want to ascertain what their "proportion" of delegates would be. They did not ask for any proportion. They boited as soon as the Convention had effected its temporary organization and the Secretary was calling the roil of the delegates. They absconded while the Credential Committee was examining the documents. They took no subsequent part in the proceedings. They ran off simply because they knew they were in a minority of three to one, having been disastrously defented at the primaries. They set up.a little rump Convention of their own,—a sort of side-show performance, with one ringmaster, and two clowns, and some stuffed monkeys, wax figures, and moral bears; but they left their credentials behind them in the regular Convention. On what grounds or pretexts is Logan telegrating to Washington that "the Grant men will only claim of the Springfield Convention their proportion of the delegates"? Is the Springfield Convention going to manufacture Grant delegates for Cook County? It was generally supposed that Cook County was authorized and competent to select her own delegates to Springfield, and had done it; but it seems that the Illinois Political Boss has notified the Boss of New York and the Boss of Pennsylvania that he is going to have the delegates for Cook County chosen by the Springfield Convention, and that this nice little scheme "meets with universal approbation from Grant men in Washington." Do tell: Is that so? As long as it meets with the universal approbation of Conking and Cameron, it matters little what sort of "approbation" it meets with in Cook County. There is nothing like boss rule to simplify things.

When Dick Tuthill, at the head of his band of sorcheads and disorganizers, appears before Logan knows that the Grant men in the Con-

WHEN Dick Tuthill, at the head of his band of soreheads and disorganizers, appears before the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials at Springfield a colloquy something like this will

anything?
Dick (dubiously)—No; not exactly. But I saw a man who knew a fellow who had heard from a delegate that they were going to do committee we wouldn't like.

Chairman (sharply)—The question isn't what they were going to do, but what they did do. We are not here to pass Judgment on your apprehensions or fears, but on overt acts. Do I understand you to say that you—a solder—ran away before a shot had been fired; before one of your men had been wounded; before the enemy had fixed bayonets or moved upon your works?

Dick (solemnly)—They said they were going to

hurt us.

Chairman (decisively)—Bu t they didn't hurt you. You have no ease. You ran away and left it. You let them take judgment by default, You didn't go through the lower court, and yet you are here taking an appeal to a higher court. You ought to be enough of a lawyer to know that such a thing can't be done. You have thrown yourself out of court and have no ease. Judgment for defendant. urt us.

A CHICAGO dispatch to the Indianapolic A CHICAGO dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal says:

In response to telegrams from all quarters, Logan is sending out assurances that Illinois is "cock-sure" to go for Grant. On the strength of this assertion he has been notified that Nebraska can be counted the same way.

Mr. Logan has evidently borrowed his tactics from the famous Johngee Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee. In his letters, dispatches, and circulars to the Democratic "workers" in Ohio, it is his practice to exhort them to claim everything, concede exhort them to claim everything, concede nothing, and to hurrah for certain victory. Last fall he filled his followers with so much con-fidence that they bet freely and heavily on the election of Tom Ewing for Governor. The election resulted in a sweeping Republican victory and his dupes all lost their money. Logan is fooling his fellows on his third-term thing just as badly as Johngoe did his gudgeons in Ohio.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON, It is said, will retire

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON, it is said, will retire from public life at the close of his present term in Congress. A Washington telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

He has received many letters from Virginia asking him toremain in Congress, but he will peremptorily decline a renomination. He could get it without even the asking, but Washington political life is not to his taste. He says he owes much of the activity and vigor of his old age to an out-door life, and he finds the duties of a member of Congress too confining. Besides, he has no taste for it. During his brief service in Congress Gen. Johnston has made himself very popular with both parties. He is particularly popular with the army officers, for his course as a member of the Military Committee has been very liberal toward the army, and he has wielded a good deal of influence among the Democrats. It is probable that Gen. Johnston will resume insurance business in Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—It was authoritatively stated last might at the Leland, by a Grant man of State reputation, recently from Chicago, that within the past week he had carried a message from Medili to the Grant forces containing the proposition that he Medili, if allowed to go as a delegate to the National Convention, would vote first, last, and all the time for Gen. Grant. This proposition was rejected by the Grant men. Dispatch to Globe-Democrut. It is lie that any such statement was made "authoritatively," and the reporter can't name his "Grant man of State reputation" that made it. It is lie that anybody received or carried the it. It is lie that anybody received or carrie proposition named, and the whole statemen contemptible falsehood. Is Mac's "bou near collapse that he must resort to the

D. K. TENNEY, a red-hot Grantite falls with a Biaine man yesterday about the Gran bolters, sensibly remarked that he knew how he submit when his side was beaten; the majority, he said, had a right to rule, and he did not in-tend to keep up a faction fight after his side had got accounted.

THE St. Louis Republican feels constrained to say: "The death of the Grant boom will prove a cruel disappointment to the Democracy, who have been looking forward to a pleasant walk-over for their nominee in the Presidential

POLITICAL POINTS.

Logan claims everything, of course, but he come to have lost his grip.—Cincinnati Commer-The Grant men of Chicago are not of the style of the Silent Soldier. He was never known Perhaps nothing but the Grant belt in Chi-cago yesterday would have convinced the fai-witted third-termers throughout the country that their performance is a failure.—Chicanali

Commercial.

Chicago is making almost as much noise over Grant as she did at his great reception. There was some little difficulty up in Chicago yesterday with the "popular uprising for Gen. Grant."—Circulant Heruid (Rep.).

The third-term men of Chicago could not have made a more conspicuous scknowledgment that they were beaten than they have done by botting. Their purpose is to present them.

ment that they were beates than they have done by boiting. Their purpose is to present themselves at Springfield with a full Cook County delegation. The battle outside Cook County is so close that the decision of the Convention on the Chicaso case is doubtful. So it happens that Illinois will have contesting delegations, and the National Convention will fully represent the discordant condition into which the third-term devilment has thrown the Republican party. Officinasti Commercial.

It must be borne in mind, although Mr. Washburne has declared himself a Grant man, that the large majority of his supporters in Illinois, partioniarly the large majority of the formidable following he has developed in Chicago and Cook County, is composed of Germans. The German of the Northwest have a special predilection for Mr. Washburne on account of his spleadd services to their compatriots during the France-Prussian war, and would give him an enthusiatic support against any Democrat, not even excepting Senator Bayard, also a great German favorit, who might be nominated. In fact, had it not been for the ex-Minister's decisration of adherence to the cause of the ax-President, there is no doubt many more delegations coming from large centres of German population in the Northwest would have declared in his favor than have already done so. The hoatility of the Germans in all parts of the country to every semblance of third-termery is uncompromising and unqualified, and nowhere is this the case to a more marked degree than in Wisconsin and Illinois.—Cleveland Herald.

The result of the Republican primaries in

Cleveland Herald.

The result of the Republican primaries in Chicago and Cook County on Saturday was the overwhelming defeat of the third-termers by a combination of the Blaine and Washburne men. overwhelming defeat of the third-termers of a combination of the Biaine and Washburne men, after one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed there. This result is all the more gratifying because it was unexpected. It has been generally conceded that Chicago was one of Grant's strongholds, and its vote has been counted as almost certain for Grant, Perhaps it was so for Grant as against Blaine. But when the anti-third-term sentiment found opportunity for expression in fayor of another candidate more acceptable to the local sentiment of Chicago, and especially to the German Republicans, it proved itself invincible. The result in Cook. County is decisive of the contest in Illinois. It insures an emphatic majority in the State Convention and in the district delegations against the third term. It demolishes the last procarious prop of that uncouth rabric which was already tottering to its fall under the blows it had received from the Southern States which had been accounted as its sure supports, and the split in the New York and Pennsylvania delegations which were its only pillars in the North. The catastrophe is as humiliating, as it is crushing, not merely to the architects of the third term, but to Gen. Grant himself, who has been too manifestiy a consenting party to the scheme, and who is buried in ruins which are a melancholy memorial of his inordinate ambition. Gen. Grant is far from blameless for permitting this desecration of his honored name; but the last extremity—in spite of the protests of the Republican party in every form in which they could be made—are primarily responsible for inflicting on Gen. Grant the gailing humiliation of being repudiated by his own State. He had the Republican party in every form in which the could be made—are primarily responsible for in flicting on Gen. Grant the galling numination or being repudlated by his own State. He had the opportunity to crown his world-wide fame with a title of higher bonor than any which he won on the field of battle, or which has since been accorded him by the gratitude of his countrymen. He had but to say one word to have placed himself in history by the side of washington. He had but to renounce the projects of vulgar and selfish ambition carried on in his name and for his benefit—in violation of a cardinal law of the Republic—to have enabrined himself forever in the hearts of his countrymen as the peer in patriotic worth and service of the Father of his Country. All his own test impulses urged him to this honorable duty. Unfortunately they seem to have been overborne by the counsels of his ambition. He seems to have lost his head under the intidicating influence of the fumes of adulation offered to his pride. He apparently believed what his staterers told him, that there was a preternatural might in his personality with which it was necessary to supplement the inherent weakness.

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THE DECLARAT LONDON, May dependence is thu the Catholic Albai The independ claimed by a gre of April at Scuta owing speech in HONORED BE met at plete ignorance inhabitants when and most noble earth, to a mour the very lowest which till now o charity of the We, the the Arnauts, and abandoned by all, wolves watching to defend the h estors. We con our most cherial brothers of Podge livered over to the

we now resort existing state of t concession we are brothers the Ho Klementi are to-in to the enemy. Wi [A thousand voice question shouted tinued, "neither during the last fift faithfully. Now the ments I separate inize no longer Pod As he pronounce inited old man TORE OFF T

which covered his to the ground. On ish officers who we example of their ing off the badges as well as medals, foot, Hodo Bey or address, closing winture we have pour duty like men At this moment? Crescent tottered of the Sultan rol national flag, wh

lion, rampant, on sight of the belove RENT WITH FI When silence was Bey said: "As fo abundance, and at All we require is u if she be brave." The representati nmber of the to place \$3,000 d the Commander-In-soldiers. Prince

CONSTANTINUPL Pasha, commander the plain of Podgor matters in such a w sitions were immed banians, but detaile banians, but detaile provision and amm banians took posses the chief tribes have there is perfect har mans and the C Prisrend, Yakovo Plava. Consider ready arrived. A dites passed throat way to the front. If the collected Tusia and Hum, and with artillery. Su ammunition have mountains all win levied from all Alba having their houses, ly asserted that the maintain a long structure of the collected that the maintain a long structure.

PARIS, May 12.to-day discussed The clause relatin to interfere with ings was referred the House, 225 to 1 ferring power t

A semi-official n provincial papers of the unauthorize appear resolved to the decree without and then if expe-against the violation against the viol property. The Goures to meet that eas soon as the Mill has finished its lab Paris to receive insing out of the control of the

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fuse to conform to They threaten to roto England."

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maries in a was the mens by a urfie men, tests ever more grathas been is one of sen countage it was when the portunity

candidate of Chi-Republic-

The Albanians Determined to Defend Their Territory Against Montenegro,

And Are Making Preparations for a Long and Bitter Struggle.

The French Government Preparing to Enforce the Recent Religious Decrees.

A Large Increase of the Police Force at St. Petersburg Ordered.

The British Training-Ship Atalanta Is New Given Up for Lost.

ALBANIA. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

LONDON, May 12.—One of the most interesting, picturesque, and stirring incidents con-nected with the declaration of Albanian in-dependence is thus described in a letter from the Catholic Albanian notables of Scutari: The independence of Albania was pro-

claimed by a great assembly held on the 19th of April at Scutari. Hodo Bey made the following speech in the Albanian tongue:

HONORED BRETHREN: The Minissters who met at Berlin acted in complete ignorance of our country and its the belief the state of the country and its complete ignorance of our country and its constitution when there are the country and its constitution when the country are the country and its constitution when the country are the country and its constitution when the country are the country and its constitution when the country are the country are the country and its constitution are constituted in the country and its constitution and the country are constitution as a constitution of the country and its constitution are constituted in the con inhabitants when they sold us, the purest and most noble people on the face of the earth, to a mountain race which stands in the very lowest plane of civilization, and which till now owed its very existence to the wharity of the Princes of Europe.
We, the lineal descendants of
John Scanderberg, the hero of
the Arnauts, and of Alexander the Great, abandoned by all, with a pack of famish wolves watching us as their prey, know how to defend the honor of the tombs of our aneestors. We concealed our sorrow, stifled our most cherished feelings, when our brothers of Podgoritza and Sponz were delivered over to the enemy. Neither shall livered over to the enemy. Neither shall we now resert to force to alter the existing state of things. But this is the last concession we are prepared to make. Our brothers the Hotti, the Kostratti, and the Klementi are to-morrow to be delivered over to the enemy. Will you permit this outrage? [A thousand voices in answer to the orator's question shouted "No."] "Then." he continued, "neither shall I, Hodo Bey, who during the last lifty years served the Sultan faithfully. Now that I know his real sentiments I separate myself from him, I recognize no longer Podishah of Stamboul."

As he pronounced these words the high-

spirited old man

Tolke off the Numerous medals

which covered his breast, and dashed them
to the ground. One hundred and fifty Turkish officers who were present followed the
example of their Colonel, Hodo Bey, tearing off the badges of their grade in the army
as well as medals, which they trod under
foot. Hodo Bey continued his impassioned
address, closing with the words: "For the
future we have nothing in common with
Podishan and his effendis of Stamboul. Do
your duty like men."

At this moment there appeared on the baleony a warrior of gigantic stature, with
naked yafaghan in hand. A flash of steel,
and the flagstaff bearing the banner of the
Crescent tottered and fell, and the standard
of the Sulfan rolled in the dust. The old
standard-bearer of the Hotti then raised the
national flag, which consists of an Albanian
lion, rampant, on a red ground. At the
sight of the beloved banner the air was

RENT WITH FRENZIED ACCLAMATIONS.

RENT WITH FRENZIED ACCLAMATIONS.

When silence was at length restored Hodo Bey said: "As for arms, we have them in abundance, and stout hands to wield them. All we require is money, for Albania is poor if she be brave."

The representatives of the corporation of merchants then rose and authounced that a number of the banks of Scutari, among them Bima Blanchi, Summa Paruzza, and Nicola Jaba had declared that they would undertake Jaba had declared that they would undertake to place \$2,000 daily at the disposition of the Commander-in-Chief for the use of the soldiers. Prince Prenk Bld Doda was unanimously elected General of the Christian combatauts, and Col. Hodo Bey of the Mohammedans. The latter volunteered to proceed on the following day to the territory of the Hotti, which appeared to be the first place threatened with invasion.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WAR. To the Western Associated Press.

Constantinopile, May 12.—Hodji Osman Pasha, commander or the Turkish troops on the plain of Podgoritza, not only arranged matters in such a way that the evacuated positions were immediately occupied by the Albanians, but detailed so small an escort to his provision and ammunition trains that the Albanians, but detailed so small an escort to his provision and ammunition trains that the Albanians took possession of them easily. All the chief tribes have sent contingents, and there is perfect harmony between the Mussulmans and the Christians from Alasslo, Prisrend, Yakovo, Ipek, Gusinje, and Plava. Considerable forces have already arrived. A large band of Miridites passed through Senetari on their way to the front. It is believed that over 10,000 are collected in the neighborhood of Tusia and Hum, and they are well provided with artillery. Supplies of provisions and ammunition have been pouring into the mountains all winter. Contributions are levied from all Albanians, under penalty of having their houses burned. It is confidently asserted that the supplies are sufficient to maintain a long struggle.

LONDON, May 12.—A Times dispatch from Vienna says that accounts from Scu-tari are more reassuring. There was never any truth in the report of a declaration of Albanian independence.

FRANCE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. Paris, May 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the Public Meetings bill. The clause relating to the right of the police to interfere with the proceedings of meetings was referred back to the Committee, and the House, 225 to 131, rejected the clause con-ferring power upon Prefects to adjourn neetings in ease disturbances are appre-

THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES AND THE DE-A semi-official note has been sent to the or the unauthorized religious communities appear resolved to await the delay fixed by the decree without demanding authorization, and then if expelled to invoke the law against the violation of domicile and private property. The Government has taken measures to meet that emergency. The Prefects, as soon as the Military Council of Revision has finished its labors, will be summoned to Paris to receive instructions regarding carry-ing out of the decrees.

WAREHOUSE BURNING. BORDEAUX, France, May 12.—The bonded trebouse on Rue Bacalan is burning. The liding is the property of the Chamber of unerce, and is stored with alcohol, rum, linthe, and other merchandian he, and other merchandise. DEAUX, May 12.—The damage by the estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

THREATEN TO LEAVE: LÓNDON, May 12.—A Paris correspondent us: "It is stated that the Carthusian onks, manufacturers of the famous Charuse liqueur, have determined to follow example of other congregations, and rese to conform to the religious decrees bey threaten to remove their manufacture England."

The correspondent adds: "They pay the tate 1,00,000 francs a year taxes, and divide 5,000,000 of francs among the poor." The Commission on the question of restor-ag the palace of the Tuilleries has decided to restore it and convert it into a museum.

Some artists who owed M. Turquet a grade for having their pictures badly hung their pictures badly hung the salon paid him off last night. They to two wretched chromos, signed them rurquet, and hung them up in the salon, where they remained for half an hour before her were removed by the management.

re removed by the managem A CRITICAL ARCHBISHOP.

the Archbishop of Avignan, while on a visit, refused to accept the usual honors prescribed by the concordat, saying that he did not wish to listen to the hymn so dear to the drunkard, meaning the "Marselluise."

PALSE PHETENSES.

A wealthy Restling has been accepted.

A wealthy Brazilian has been arrested when he was on the point of starting for New York with goods to the value of \$40,000, which he had obtained under false pre-tenses.

THE MARCH DECREES, The Clerical organs in the Provinces announce a grand campaign of lectures and panquets against the decrees of the 99th of March in all points of the French territory. THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, May 12.—A Paris dispatch states that the attempted arrangement between masters and men in the north of Francestrike has failed. The feeling of hostility on both sides is so strong that a collision is apprehended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MISSING ATALANTA.

Special Cable.

London, May 12.—The fate of the missing ship Atalanta is still uncertain. Capt. Stephens, of the bark Swansea Castle, which arrived at Falmouth, reports that a month ago, in latitude 37 degrees north, longitude 40 degrees, he passed a white life buoy of the same shape as those in use upon men-of-war; also several pieces of plankage, and a cask which appeared to be partly filled. These articles when seen were, he says, in a position which would be indicated by a direct line between Bermuda and the Azores. This is exactly the course the Atalanta should have taken when the latest accounts from her were received. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a notice request-ing the Captains of all Danish ships trading with Iceland and Greenland to examine all wrecks in view for the purpose of obtaining information of the missing British training-

COLLECTING INFORMATION. To the Western Associated Press.
LONDON, May 12.—The War Office is collecting all possible information regarding the Chinese frontier, in view of a probable rupture between Russia and China.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST. London, May 12.—The Secretary of the Admiralty sends a communication to the newspapers, stating little hope is entertained at the Admiralty that the training-ship Atalanta is affoat. A full and searching inquiry will be made to ascertain whether the ship was, build, rig, and equipment, including officers and crew, in all respects fitted for the service in which she was employed. THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

John Morley, formerly editor of the Fort-nightly Review, will be editor of the Pall

THE LOCKOUT IN BLACKBURN. LONDON, May 12.- In consequence of the decision of the weavers to strike work because an advance of wages was refused, the cotton trade masters of the leading cotton cotton trade masters of the leading cotton manufacturing towns of the country have decided to stop their mills next week. Howlong the lockout will continue will depend upon the conduct of the strikers.

The Blackburn masters agree with those of the other towns of the district in professing their inability to grant the 5 per cent advance in wages demanded by the men, and also object to a reference of the matter to arbitrators, who, they aftern, would either grant the advance or make some other com-

arbitrators, who, they aftirm, would either grant the advance or make some other compromise to which the mill owners could not submit in the present state of trade.

The discontent seems most deeply realized among the weavers, who struck work notwithstanding the recommendation of the cotton-mill delegates that the operatives remain at work for the present. Blackburn has about 12,000 employes in the cotton mills, and in a fair condition of trade turns out more than \$10,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually, and either a strike or a lockout must result disastrously to the interests of the town.

THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL.

The English Methodists are delighted over the General Conference now in session in Cincinnati in favoring an Ecumenical Council of the Church, to be held in this city next year, and will give their 200 brethren from America a most cordial welcome.

A RIOT IN TRALEE. A desperate quarrel ensued Tuesday at Agaof tenants, which proved a complete failure. The Sheriff and several others were seriously

VILLAGES PHALAGED BY BULGARIANS.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The British Consul at Bourgas, Eastern Roumelia, tele graphs the British Ambassador that a band of soldiers from Bulgaria entered the Dis-trict of Aidos, piliaged nine Turkish villages, killed several men, and outraged some women. Twenty-one hundred and sixty-six Mussulmans escaped, and are now encamped at Achialo.

Constantinople, May 12.—There are some indications that the Sultan intends to have the sentence of death against the assasin of Col. Commeroff carried out, and as a precaution he has dismissed the Bosnian members of the palace guard, fellow-countrymen of the assasin.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

London, May 12.—A Cairo dispatch says in consequence of the recent arrival of a slave caravan at Sisot, the Governor of the province and other officials have been dismissed, and will be court-martialed. A special European Slave Commission has been appointed on recommendation of the British Consul-General to secure the execution of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention for the suppression of the slave trade.

RUSSIA. EXPULSION OF JEWS. LONDON, May 12.- A St. Petersburg corre-

the reports of the expulsion of the Jews from St. Petersburg. A Bavarian Jew has just been expelled. POLICE FORCE INCREASED. St. Petersburg, May 12.—An order has been published temporarily increasing the police force of this city by 250 Inspectors.

PROPOSED LOAN. London, May 12.—A Berlin dispatch says rumors are in circulation that Russia intends to arrange a fresh loan with the Rothschilds.

LEFT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, May 12.—A Berlin dispatch says the new Russian Ambassador, who delayed assuming his post in consequence of the dilatoriness of the proceedings against Col. Commeroff's assasin, has left St. Petersburg for Constantinople.

AFGHANISTAN.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS. LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch from Hissark says: The gathering of mixed clans at Zurmat is very considerable. It is reported that the gathering was raised at the instigation of Mahomed Jan, who has started for Ghuznee, promising to return with assistance.

GERMANY.

FIRE AND DESTITUTION. PARIS, May 12.—The Town of Baumholder, in Rhenish Prussia, has been almost de-stroyed by fire. Over 1,000 persons are desti-

BY MAIL. WHAT THE ITALIANS THINK OF THE EX-

GLISH ELECTIONS IN CONTRAST WITH THEIR OWN. ROME, April 29.—The Roman papers, apart from the question of that special regard which all Italian Liberals feel towards Mr. Gladstone, are loud in expressions of admi-ration of the manner in which the crisis has een solved in England, and this is not so much in compliment to Englishmen as to hold up our constitutional practice for their

own instruction and profit.

The Diritto (which must no longer be called Ministerial, for it has changed hands and passed under an independent administration), advocating the same views, says: "The more we study this last period of English life the more there is for us political life the more there is for us to learn and admire. A people which itself rules its rulers and its own destinies; a conquered party which immediately recognizes its defeat, which makes

no attempt to attenuate it, and arouses wonder by its calmiess; a victorious party which accepts its victory as a grave responsibility and observes the greatest respect towards its adversaries; a man who, after having directed the battle and potentially contributed towards the victory, declines the honor, and instead of seeking to obtain power almost submits to receive it; a Queen who immediately yields to the will of the nation, doing violence, perhaps, to her own sympathies,—all this is a spectacle Italy is a long way from being able to offer. There is only one way in which we can equal England—viz. in the conduct of the wearer of the Crown, the only one among us who best understands our institutions and who is the most faithful to them."

The Bersagliere says: "While in France a party, every day becoming stronger, calls upon M. Gambetta personally to assume the Presidency, the Ministry, instead of confiding it to his lleutenants, in England the people cry, we want Gladstone. And they want him that to him may be given the merited praise if his ideas turn out well, that he may receive the deserved blame if they prove erroneous; they want him that they may see if the reforms he has preached please them in fact or only in word; they want him in order that the eloquent orator may not, in case of failure, excuse himself by saying that incapable men have imperfectly carried out his program. He will with full power carry it into effect himself, and the English will once more have shown how they practically possess the best system of constitutional regime."

The impartial Liberta says: "The English, having again given proof of their incomparable good sense, would have nothing to do with a Prime Minister in expectation. Gladstone was Premier until 1874, and he becomes again to-day the head of the Cabinet. Now let us look at home and see the great diversity between English Parliamentary customs and our own. The Right during the sixteen years it was in power had no fewer tham half a dozen different Prime Ministers, of w bark with him. With the Conservatives it is precisely the same with regard to Lord Beaconfield. With our system, on the contrary, each Premier, in office or out, has his own band of followers, who, even when he is quiet, would turn the world upside down to force him to attempt something for their advantage. We have copied the outward form of the English Parliamentary system, but the substance which renders it strong and beneficent we either cannot or will not imitate. They follow a road as straight as the edge of a swordblade; with us there are a thousand stumbling-blocks and obstacles, and it is a miracle that we can still keep our feet."

TRADE AND LABOR.

NAILS REDUCED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 13.—The meeting of the Western Nail Association to-day was largely attended. It was strictly private, but the result of the vote on the proposition to reduce the card rate was known on the street facturers strongly opposed the reduction, which was carried by a majority of one, the West voting solidly for the proposition. The rate is now \$3.25 per keg, instead of \$4. A proposition was also adopted to close all the mills in the Association for three all the mills in the Association for three weeks, beginning on Monday next. This action on the part of the Association was partly brought about, it is stated, by the fact lately developed that stocks are larger than was generally estimated. A Wheeling mill lately sent a gentleman up through the towns along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers for the purpose of learning just what were held. In a letter from St. Louis, which reached Wheeling yesterday, the agent states that at nearly all points visited dealers were well supplied. It is the general impression this afternoon that the state of the trade has not been affected one way or the other by the action of the Association in regard to prices and production.

THE GLASSMAKERS. Pritisburg, May 12.—The National Association of Window-Glass Manufacturers met to-day and passed resolutions to suspend production three months, dating from June 1.
A proposition to reduce the price-list was unanimously defeated.

MINERS STRUCK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DANVILLE, Ill., May 12.—One hundred miners at Moss Bank coal shaft struck this vening on account of dismissing two of heir number by Superintendent Carnahan.

THE BRUISERS.

Donovan and Rooke Still Have Whole Countenances.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.-This morning the principals in the Rooke-Donovan fizzle met in this city, and it looked at one time as though the match would be fought out. A Chicago man offered to fight Rooke within twelve miles of this city, but after some discussion it fell through. Donovan proposed to meet Rooke in New York with small gloves in fifteen days at middle-weight, but this was refused. Rooke wanted to meet next Tuesday in the Goss-Ryan ring at catch weights, but Donovan would by that time have added several pounds' weight to his frame, and thereby have odds. Finally it was decided to leave the matter to the stakeholders in New York. Both sides to the stakeholders in New York. Both sides used some very harsh terms towards each other, but the Donovan party were in the minority, and were not nearly as brash as their rivals. Rooke left for New York this afternoon, and Donovan this evening. In a talk with a prominent sporting man this evening he said that the match was to all practical purposes broken. The parties might meet and have a bout with gloves, which might be as hard as a regular fight, but farther than that they were done with.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,
NEW YORK, May 12.—Judge Benedict, in
the United States Circuit Court to-day discharged all the jurors for the term, Congress failing to make an appropriation for their

YANKTON, D. T., May 12.-Private and Government freight has accumulated at Running Water to such an extent that freight-cars have to be used for storage purposes. All the boats are loaded when they leave Yankton, and have no room for freight at Running Water.

A Baboon Violinist.

A few days ago (writes a correspondent of the New Orleans Piengune) the public of Munich saw the walls of their city covered with immense posters announcing the exhibition of a magnificent orang-outant that would play the "Carnival of Venice" on the violin. The baboon had great success for five days; the public agreed that he was the Paganini of baboons. The night of the sixth day a spectator was so indelicate as to stick a penknife into the baboon. The variations were more brilliant than ever. The nightingule whose eyes have mercilessly been put out sings more sweetly than when she enjoyeth nature fair. Has steel the same effect on the baboon? The indelicate spectator was an inquisitive fellow; seeking the why and because of things has given the world a Newton; so the spectator, thinking that if a little pain, such as a penknife gives, increases talent, a good deal of pain might goad talent to genius. He selzed the baboon's tail and pulled with a will. The tail was left in the puiler's hands; the baboon's skin fell to the floor; hidden underneath it was the father of the showman. Do you pretend that the audience did not insist upon a return of their money?

Disfranchisement in England.

Pail Mail Gesette.

Guizot, while on a visit to Lord Aberdeen in Scotland, was taking to him in the park one day about the English system of elections, when his host stopped before a modest cottage. "This little house," he said, "recalls to me a shameful deed in my political life." "What! an act of violence?" "You shall hear. I had a tenant here, an independent fellow, who annoyed me horribly. In every election he strenuously opposed me. I made up my mind to be rid of him." "Ha! you turned him out?" "No. I reduced his rent by a guinea, and destroyed his qualification,—a mean trick, and I've always been ashamed of it."

A Dastardly Plot to Kill the Spanish Consul-General in New York.

A Box Is Sent Him Filled with the Most Destructive Ex-

And, upon Opening It, He Is Radly Though Not Fatally Burned.

Seven Fatalities Result from the Squatters' War in California.

A Detroit Mystery in a Fair Way of Being Solved.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE. Special Dispatch to The Officago Tribuna. NEW YORK, May 13.—An attempt was made to-day to kill the Spanish Consul-Gen-eral in this city by means of a case filled with explosive materials, which was sent him by mail. The scheme failed owing to the loose construction of the infernal ma-chine, and to the circumstances under which Consul De Uriarte opened the package. There is no clew to the would-be assasin. The package was mailed in Philadeli The package came with the regular mail in the morning. When opening the mail the Consul is accustomed to sit at his desk and bend over to read his letters. If he had re-mained in his usual place when the box was opened the result would have been serious. As the package was bulky and tied with twine it was necessary to cut it with a knife. The Consul took it to a table and cut the twine, and then tore open the paper covering with his knife; the box or case then lay lengthwise on the table, and the cover came off with so much ease that the Consul did not bend over it in removing it. As soon as the cover was removed there was a sharp ex-plosion and a ball of fire shot in the air amid a dense cloud of smoke. Several balls of fire rolled out of the top of the box in rapid succession, and a sneet of flame came from the bottom. The box was torn asunder and its contents driven to different parts of the room. Three of the balls of fire ran along the carpet, which was

When the smoke cleared away the frag-ments of the infernal machine were picked up and put together. The arrangement of the apparatus was ingenious. The package as received by the Consul was a round bundle about seven or eight inches long and two or three inches in diameter. It was covered with ordinary wrapping-paper, pasted at the ends and tied with twine. When the wrapping had been removed a cylindrical brown case remained, made of muslin pressed in pasteboard, such as is used in book covers the upper part being a sliding cover. At-tached to the cover was a small hook, which was loosely caught into a loop, so that when the cover was moved the hook pulled the and everything beneath it. Joined to the loop was a fulminating composition which rubbed against sandpaper on the sides of the interior of the case. When the composition was drawn upward by the hook and oop it created a spark which fell on some

powder.

This is the second attempt made upon Señor Uriartes life since he came to this city. The package came from Philadelphia.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 12.-A dastardly attemp was made to-day by some party or parties at present unknown to kill the Spanish Consul-General Hypolito D. Uriarte, by means of an infernal machine. It appears that when his ing, among them was a package about eight inches long and three in width. After ex-amining his letters at his desk, the Consul took this package, which was done up in a brown paper box, to the table to open it. He used his penknife to do so, and immediately he took the cover off the box there was a loud explosion and some bails of fire shot out of the box, burning the carpet and the Consul's coat and scorching his hands, but otherwise doing no further damage. An examination of the box showed that its purpose was to kill the person who opened it. Inside of, it was a quantity of gunpowder, a large percussion cap, and what is supposed to be nitro-glycerine. The top of the box was so fastened that when taken off a friction would be caused, and probably sparks of fire created sufficient to set off the contents of the box. The package was addressed "Chevalier Hypolito D. Uriarte, Consul-General's office, 29 Broadway, New York." It was postmarked Philadelphia.

Private detectives have been set to work on the case. The Consul-General has no idea as to who sent him the deadly package, but it is surmised it is a Cuban plot to destroy the life of the Spanish official. open it. He used his penknife to do

A DETROIT MYSTERY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—On the 7th of
April a woman's cloak bearing clotted blood
and hair was found hanging on a spike which projected from the bridge over the River Rouge, just below the Village of Delray. After dragging the river for a long time without success, the body of an us It was dressed in black, with the hands tie behind the back with a piece of clothes-line, to which a stone was attached. It was believed that the woman had been brought there in a wagon and dumped into the river, as there were marks of a wagon having been turned near the place where the body was discovered. Subsequently the remains were identified as those of Anna N. Clemens, a young woman who had left Bay City a week or two previous, ostensibly on a visit to Norris, this county, and who was last seen alive in Detroit April 2. The post-mortem revealed the fact that she had died of an abortion, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. The police then set about the task of discovering, the guilty parties who had endeavored to conceal their horrid crime in the manner above described, and claim to have discovered the perpetrators of the crime. The name of the physician charged with procuring the abortion is Dr. W. G. Cox, who resides at No. 65 Adams avenue, West, and has a drug-store at the corner of Cass and Grand River avenues. He was arrested about 50 clock this morning and taken to the Twentieth Street Police Station, where he found Henry W. Weaver, an aged furniture repairer, who lives at No. 177 Nineteenth street, already there. Weaver was arrested at midnight. He is charged with having thrown the body in the river after death had taken place. The house where the abortion is alleged to have been committed is a frame building at No. 7 Porter street, occupied until recently by a Mrs. Schneider, who has suddenly turned up missing. It is claimed that Miss Clemeas died there, and was then taken to the River Rouge by the defendant Weaver. who had left Bay City a week or two pre

THE CALIFORNIA SQUATTERS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—United States Marshal Poole has returned to the city from Hanford. Some further details regarding yesterday's tragedy are learned from him and from dispatches since received. Hart has died from his wounds, making the sev-enth. When Poole and his party met the leaguers, he advanced with Clark and was leaguers, he advanced with Clark and was at once surrounded. He stated his business, and commenced reading his authority, when he was stopped, pistofs presented at his head, and his surrender demanded. He acquiesced. A portion of the settlers then advanced on Hart and Crowe, one of the horses knocking Poole down, when the firing began. It is as yet unknown who began the firing, but Crowe seems to have done all the killing of settlers. Hart falling wounded, Crowe escaped in the melée, but

Poole says he does not know what he shall next do in the matter. He will lay the matter before the authorities, but he does not see that they are in a position to help him. There is no money to meet any expenses of the Marshals' department, and Congress recently passed an act forbidding the employment of United States troops to enforce any civil process. At least 200 men would be necessary to meet the force which the settlers are in a position to bring against any party that might attempt to dispossess them.

them.

The Railroad Company will not run trains to Hanford until they receive the assurance that their property will be protected.

The most vigorous legal means will now be taken to settle the disturbance in Tulare County, and all on railroad lands will be called upon to buy ground of the Company or vacate. It is believed the settlers will continue their demonstrations and remain firm in their determination.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 12.—Telegrams from the Sheriff at Yankton to-day are confirmatory that the man captured last night is the notorious robber and highwayman, J. W. Maxwell, and the Marshal here has been ordered to put him in double irons. This evening he was shown the letter from Yankton, and confessed that he was the man that they were after. He has served one term in the Penitentiary for burglary and care he is the Penitentlary for burglary, and says he is accused out West of murder, but never killed a man that he knew of, though he has shot at a good many. Maxwell when capt-ured had a \$1,000 Government bond on his

WILLIAMSON COUNTY MURDER. Sr. Louis, May 12.—Another cold-blooded murder has been committed in Williamson County, Ill., recalling the numerous assasinations which have been perpetrated for four years past by the Russell and Bulliner families. Recently hard feelings sprung up between Henry A. Stocks and John R. Russell, farmers living on adjoining places on Eightfarmers living on adjoining places on Eight-Mile Prairie, Yesterday the parties met on the road and an altercation ensued, during which Russell shot Stocks, killing him al-most instantly. Russell had not been ar-

A MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 12.—Consider excitement has been caused at New Haven six miles east of this city, by the discovery in a retired spot a mile from that place, or the bank of the Maumee River, of two human skeletons, one male and one female. There is no clew to the identity of the remains, but it is generally believed that they indicate some fearful tragedy committed, perhaps years ago. An old rusty knife was found lying near the bones.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS. Columbus, O., May 12.—Three convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at an early hour this morning, before the wall-guards were placed on duty. The convicts are James H. Cooper, a seven-year man from Lucas County; James Fay, a four-year man from Lucas County; James Fay, a four-year man from Montgomery County; and R. W. Adams, a five-year man from Hamilton County. All three were employed in the bakery, and their escape was made by locking their guard in the kitchen and scaling the uter walls.

POST-OFFICE BURGLARIZED. BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 19 .- The BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., May 12.—The Post-Office at this place was entered by burglars on Sunday night, May 9, the safe blown open, and \$600 in stamps stolen, \$50 in silver, a gold watch, a \$2,000 life-insurance policy in the Northwestern Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and other papers were taken.

HELD FOR MURDER. DECATUR, Ill., May 12.—C. C. Davis was arrested and jailed here to-day, charged with the murder of Berry Johnson, who was shot through the breast on Saturday afternoon, and died last night. Davis is quite a notori-

MURDER AND SUICIDE. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12.—A colored man named Bird, employed by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, killed his wife with an ax and then cut her head off. The murderer then went to a pond a few miles above Columbia and drowned himself.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Ladies, Delicate, and Peeble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Colden's Liquid Extract of Beet.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House. New York. WALES HONEY OF HOREHOUND.

IT WAS A COUGH

But It Resulted in Death

When His Life Might Have Been Saved by Precaution and Care.

How a Rigorous Climate, Together with Neglect, Is Destroying the Lives of Thousands.

"An Ounce of Prevention." and How It Can Be Effectually Applied.

The Wonderful Properties of a Delightfu Remedy---What It Is, and How to Secure It.

Pulmonary troubles are a stern fact in our Ameri-can life. But while they are so disastrous, there is little reason to consider thom necessarily fatsl. That Consumption can be cured is now settled beyond a doubt, and there are hundreds to-day in all parts of doubt, and there are hundreds to-day in all parts of this land who have been saved from a consumptive's grave by the use of HALE'S HONEY OF HORE-HOUND AND TAB. This great remedy, besides con-taining the properties which its name indicates, pos-sesses five other ingredients, all specially designed for lung and throat troubles. This combination is the re-sult of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. The first stages of Consumption cannot be trifled with. They are the advance guard of a most devastating army, and must be checked at once if life be trifled with. They are the advance guard of a most devastating army, and must be checked at once if life is desirable. It does not help matters to saye is in life is desirable. It does not help matters to saye is in life over soon unless promptly stopped. From the thousands who have been completely cured by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, many effective testimonials could be given if required, but the truth that it cares all pulmonary troubles is so thoroughly established that no additional evidence is required. It is sold in two sizes at 50 cents and 51 per bottle, and can be obtained at any drugstofe. Those who are suffering and have never tried it should do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again.

C. M. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, - New York BEDDING PLANTS.

VERBENAS

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S.A., at 11 P.M. Washington Mean Time, May 12, 1880. O D D D D Coloudy, Rain, Snow.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF STRAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13-1 a. m and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, cooler followed For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southeast winds, falling be

eter, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, diminishing northerly winds, veering to east and pocooler followed by warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, stationary or falling
ceded by a rise in the Lower Lakes.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE. Madison and Peoria-sts.,

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE. North Clark and Erie-sts.

MILLION.

We have opened the largest stock of Ulsters ever brought to this city, containing all the best styles of the leading manufactur-

We sell a good Cloth Ulster for - - \$3.50 An All-Wool Ulster, Coachman or Red-Ingote shape, for - - - \$5.00 An All-Linen Ulster for - - - \$1.25 A Cloth Walking Jacket for - - \$3.00
An All-Wool Walking Jacket for - \$4.00
An All-Silk Dress, Basque and Draped

Skirs - - - - - \$15.00 We can and do make lower prices than other houses for these

FIRST --- Being located apart from the centre of the city, in the West and North Divisions, we can have an immense space in

which to do business at a low rent. SECOND ... We buy the largest lots or stocks offered, for cash, so that we buy very cheap. THIRD --- We have our own factories, so that we save the

manufacturers' and agents'

profits. Our object being always to impress this fact upon the communi-

IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY

OFFICERS:
President GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V.
Sections, J. R. WEIDEN V.
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Sections, J. R. WEIDEN AL.
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The revision of prices on all Spring and Summer Shawls, and especially the following Remarkable Reductions, "are worth

Fancy Silk-Mixed Shawls, Dark Colors, 83 : from 85. All-Wool Fancy Spring Shawls,

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At \$5 each! Reduced from \$7, \$8, and \$10. Also a full line of our own importation of

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Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st .-- Washington-st.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S PUND. The Relief of Distress in Ireland.

meritable work hitherto so emblently on uncessful termination, vers we not energy mount of aid secondry to emble will not un mount of aid secondry to emble us to tak we have undertaken. It has been to not on to make the control of the control of

The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Astronomical Society
Will be held Thursday, May 53, 288, at 5 p. an., in the library room of Dearbour Observatory.
Chicago, May 18, 1881. C. H. S. MIXER, Successivy.

Olmstead, Crowley, and Sherry All Beat the Best Previous Records.

Prospect of a Series of Races Between Maud S. and Santa Claus.

etter from the Owner of the California Horse Naming His Conditions.

mmary Showing the Winners at the Lex-

ington Races Yesterday.

PEDESTRIANISM. STRUGGLE FOR THE LEAD.

mptly at 11 o'clock yesterday morning intestants in the six-day walk at Mo-ick Hall took their places in front of dges' stand to make the start for the es offered Dan O'Leary. The result of refforts up to 11 o'clock Tuesday night iven in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and of who were in the race at that time all on hand except Banks and Capt. Harry. mer had 110 miles to his credit when former had 110 miles to his credit when me for stopping came Tuesday evening, from the game mauner in which he ed at the Exposition Building a year it was generally conceded that he do be among the first four at the of the present race. His non-trance consequently caused considerant of the constant of the withdrew on account of his brother's en death at Mercy Hospital.

who laid off all Tuesday afternoon and the greater part of the evening, was not feeling at all well yesterday morning, the pain in his chest which had caused his retirement the previous day being still present. He came on the track with the rest, however, but after going two miles at a good pace concluded that his chances of winning anything were too slim to warrant a further continuance in the hard work which the race involved, and withdrew for good. Otto Saliman, whose feet were complaining badly Tuesday night, also departed, after accompanying the rest of the walkers a mile. Capt. Harry got around at 11:15 and went to work. When the word was given Crossland started out in the lead, but, as usual with him, did not maintain it long, GUYON,

not maintain it long,
OLMSTEAD SOON SHOWING IN FRONT,
closely attended by Crowley and Sherry.
The last-named man had done remarkably
well Tuesday, going from sixth place to
third, and as he was in prime condition it was
apparent that he was to be a dangerous competitor. The very fast work done by Olmstead during the first two days of the walk
did not appear to have decreased his ardor
or speed at all, and he went off at such a
clipping rait that by 1 o'clock a little over ten
miles had been added to his score. Sherry
and Crowley were with him all the time, and
at frequent intervals the Waukegan man
would endeavor to spurt past the Chicago nuent intervals the Wankegan man endeavor to sourt past the Chicago ut even if he obtained a slight, lead it wariably soon taken away. The others tolng the best they could, many of being lame and sore. Houren, who id dangerous Monday night, was dead n one leg, and traversed the track with at difficulty.

'OLD SPORT" CAMPANA

"OLD SPORT" CAMPANA
oked as fresh as ever, and went along with
s head on one side, taking evident delight
the fact that none of the lot against whom
e was traveling seemed able to affect his
tle to fourth place.
About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Sherry
alled himself together for a final effort, and
gan walking very rapidly. Olmstead reonded gamely to his spurts for awhile, but
as finally obliged to fall back, the brawny
an from "the sands" of Waukegan going
lead with the long, easy stride that carries
im over the ground so rapidly. Crowley,
ho had hitherto been content with sticking
osely to Olmstead, also left the latter and
ent after Sherry, but was hardly able to went after Sherry, but was hardly able to keep up with him. Slowly but steadily the Waukegan representative closed up the gap of four and a half miles that stood between him and the leader when the day's work was began, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening THE SCORE STOOD:

him and the leader when the day's work was begin, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening

THE SCORE STOOD:

Olmstead, 174; Crowley, 173; Sherry, 172. At this time Olmstead showed signs of grogginess, but otherwise was all right, his appetite being first-class. Crowley was sent out to make the pace for Sherry, and for a mile carried that individual around the track at a pace that made his head swim. But he stuck to the little fellow, all the same, smiling grimly at intervals at the little little figure in front of him. Olmstead took things easily at this time, being evidently content to let Crowley walk down Sherry if he could. "The Unknown" had kept pegging steadily away during the entire day and was giving Crossland a hard fight for sixth place, the big Englishman seeming to lack heart. Elder, Capt. Harry, Hefferman, Walsh, Canstin, and Elder were doing the best they could, but were so evidently out of the race that little interest was taken in their walk by the crowd, which was very large in the evening, the presence of numerous ladies being especially noticeable.

Crowley and Sherry kept up their fight for first place at a desperate gait, the little one being in the lead. He was evidently determined to make the pace as hot as possible, and it soon became evident that the best record for three days (179 miles) would be beaten. At 10:25 o'clock Crowley passed Olmstead and took first place in the race, the crowd shouting lustily as the score-sheet showed the change in position. It soon became evident that both Crowley and Olmstead would beat the best record for three days (179 miles), and the excitement increased. Crowley scored his 179th mile at 10:45 o'clock the rest of the men being still on the track, with the exception of Elder and Capt. Harry, who retired for good about 10 o'clock with 120 and 126 miles to their credit respectively. When Mr. Charles E. Davies announced that Crowley and Olmstead had beaten the record, and that Sherry would undoubtedly accomplish the same feat, a cheer went up, which was length MGes. Laps. MGes. Laps. 180 8 Crossland 161 10 179 15 Uuknown 150 1 179 2 Canstin 151 3 169 2 Hefferman 141 10

Campana..... 169 2 Hefferman.... 141 10

BOWELL'S CHALLENGE.

LONDON, May 12.—Rowell, the pedestrian, writes to the Sporting Life in reply to the offer from America to match Hart and Dobler against any two Englishmen, "I am ready to compete with Hart, Dobler, or any man in the world for £500 or £1,000 a side, but the match must be open (nobody barred), the winner to take the entire stakes and half the gate money. An international match between Hart, Dobler, Brown, and myself in New York cannot be arranged at present, as Brown's backers are unable to leave England, and wish to look after Brown themselves in any race wherein they put money up for and wish to look after Brown themselves in any race wherein they put money up for him. Hart, Dobler, or any other American pedestrian would have a good reception in England, and as Brown's backers offer to stake £500, I shall be glad to stake the same amount, and make a £500 sweepstakes with Hart, Pegram, Dobler, or anybody in the world at Agricultural-Hall, London, three anonths after signing the articles."

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., May 12.—Closing score: Howard, 409 miles; Tobias, 400; Donley, 860; Young, 850.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

HICKOK AND ST. JULIEN.

Orrin Hickok will reach Chicago this aftertion with St. Julien, Belle H., Red Cross,
Troubadour, and a couple of "green" mares.

MAUD S. AND SANTA CLAUS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The next issue of
the Spirit of the Times will contain the folowing concerning the great \$50,000 match
etween Maud S. and Santa Claus:

We are gratified to give this week a formal

We are gratified to give this week a formal liter from P. A. Finigan, owner of Santa Claus, ating the conditions upon which he is willing to this stallion against Maud S. Our chief fear heen that the challenged and the stalling to

upon the mare going to California,—a condition that might have resulted in the failure of the match, but, as Mr. Finigan is willing to come East, we do not think there are now any obstacles of consequence. His letter is pure business, and remers it evident that he is anxious for a race. The manager of Maud S. is no less in earness, and both parties verily believe they have the fastest trotter in the world. The response of Capt, Stone to the propositions of Mr. Finigan ought to settle the matter. The following is the letter of Mr. Finigan:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—70 E. A. Buck, Spirit of the Times—DBAR SIR: Your telegrams in relation to a series of races between Maud S. and Santa Claus has been received. My proposition was to trot five races, heats of a mile, best three in five, in harness, for \$3,000 a side each race, National Association rules, which, in accordance with the usages of the turf, would be half forfelt. This I am willing to do under the following conditions:

First—Twelve thousand five hundred dollars forfelt to be deposited with E. A. Buck, or any other person the said E. A. Buck may designate, said forfelt to be deposited on or before Tuesday, June I. 1890.

Second—The whole amount of stakes must be put in the hands of the staketholder before the horses are called for the first race and before the drivers are weighed, after which the races shall be "pay or play."

Third—All of the series of races shall come off over Que track which is mutually acceptable to both parties, said track to be in a city which has a Trotting Clubland is a member of the National Association, the course to be agreed upon before one deposit of forfeit. Should the parties controlling Maud S. agree to trot these races in California, at any time the other party may select from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1880, the races to Select in California, at any time the other party may select from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1880, the races to be one week apart. If on an Eastern track, the time shall be the first race to take place Saturday, Aug. 28, and t

London, May 12.—Mask won the Payne Stakes race at Newmarket to-day, Abbot second, and Elizabeth third.

The race for the Newmarket 2-year-old plate was won by Lorillard's colt Iroquois, Herman second, Kuhleborn third. Iroquois was in front soon after the horses got away, and as they came down the hill Kuhleborn was third, he and Herman being close to Iroquois. The latter, however, drew away, and won in a canter by fourteen lengths.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, May 12.—The largest number Louisviille, May 12.—The largest number of race-horses ever congregated in a race-track in the world will be at the Louisville Jockey Club this spring. Two hundred and sixteen stalls are nearly all filled, while over 100 horses come from Lexington the last of the week, making a total of over 300. The entire stabling of the fair grounds will be in requisition at the meeting. It will be grander than anything ever seen in the country. Derby-Day will be quite a gala day, Kimball and Fonzo dividing attention in the betting circles. ircles.
Mendelssohn's victory over Himyar has out him up immensely for both the Cup and derchants' Stakes.

AT COLDWATER, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLDWATER, Mich., May 12.—Two races were trotted to-day,—the 2-year-old, half-mile heats, and the 2:40. Trifle won in the former with ease; best time 1:35. In the 2:40 race the result was as follows: Ned Forest, driven by John Wimble ... 1 1 1
Webber F., driven by John Splan ... 3 3 3
Transit, driven by C. M. Waters ... 3 2 4
Chief. Jr., driven by E. C. Walker ... 4 2

Best time hung out, 2:00.

LEXINGTON.

May 12.-Lexington, Ky., May 12.—The fourth day of the meeting was very largely attended. The weather was pleasant and the sport First race, purse \$200, one mile:

Good Night
Blue Lodge.
Zeta.

Time—1:42%. Second race, mile heats, for 3-year-olds Big Henry.... Aurora's Baby.... Virgil Lear... War Lass... Nomad ... Rogue Fort. ... Time—1:44½, 1:45, 1:47½.

Third race—Walk-over. Fourth race—Purse \$150, one mile:

FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Speciar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Referring to the general complaint of inefficiency and cor ruption of the city police, and the general prevalence of crime in consequence, the fol-lowing letter was received to-day by Mayor

lowing letter was received to-day by Mayor Patten, through Gov. Wiltze:

Washingron, D. C., March 29, 1880.—Sir: In accordance with an instruction which I have received from the Marquis of Salisbury, I have the honor to invite the attention of the Government of the United States to a representation which has been made by a committee of Lloyds' with regard to the frequent losses by fire of cotton-laden ships which occur at ports of the United States, and especially at Charleston and New Orleans, such disasters occurring generally whilst the vessels are still in port and fully loaded. Lloyds' agents, who have been appealed to in the matter, attribute these fires, and especially at Charleston and New Orleans, to incendiarism or gross carelesness, and the Committee have asked that the attention of the authorities of the United States may be called to the frequency of these fires, which cause a great loss of property on both sides of the ocean.

LOUISIANA LOTTERIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12.—In the face of the order of prohibition of the Supreme Court directing Judge Rightor, of the Sixth District Court, not to try a writ of habeas corpus in case of parties convicted of selling lottery tickets other than those of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, Judge Rightor to-day served the writ in the case of several parties committed and released them, on the ground that there was no law of the State under which they could be restrained of freedom. This is the first case of judicial revolt against the powerful monopoly since the inauguration of the Nicholls Government. It will be rembered that during the Constitutional Convention Dr. Robertson, now acting Lieutenant-Governor, and State Senator Kidd, declared on the floor of that body that the Nicholls Government owed its existence to the Lottery Company, and that the Democratic party was morally bound to sustain it and comply with its wishes. Court directing Judge Rightor, of the Sixth

MILWAUKEE EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, May 12.—A quarrel occurre MILWAUKEE, May 12.—A quarrel occurred this afternoon between the subscribers to the Industrial Exposition, and it now looks as if the project would fail, after all that has been said and done. At the meeting this afternoon, at which bids were to have been opened, the Directors announced their intention of deciding by a vote among themselves where the site should be. To this there was objection on the ground that the subscribers should all be allowed to vote on the question, and a number of prominent ones withdrew from the meeting in anger. They say that they will not pay their subscriptions, and this will probably explode the whole enterprise.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Manirowoc, Wis., May 12.—The survey of the schooner Ida Keith has been completed, and the damage assessed at \$8,000. The hull of the old propeller Susquehana is being hauled out by the owner, Jonah Richards. She will be converted

CHURCH COUNCILS

Election of Bishops by the Methodist Conference at Cincinnati.

Drs. Warren, Floss, Hurst, and Haven the Successful Aspirants.

An Eloquent Speech in Advocacy of the Claim for a Colored

Bishop. The Conference Formally Adopts the Prop-ocition for an Ecumenical

Council.

THE METHODISTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., May 12.—This is the day for which so many days were made. Imme diately after the reading of the journal the final arrangements for the balloting for new Bishops were submitted, and, after many suggestions, additions, and discussion, they were adopted, as follows: First, that twelve tellers be appointed; second, that they take the vote by ballot and by Conference; third, that when the vote is taken the tellers shall retire with three of the Secretaries to count the votes; fourth, that the votes be divided

three tellers should count each lot; fifth, that the four persons receiving the highest number of votes, provided they have a ma-jority, shall be selected, and if fourth and fifth on the ballot, a second ballot shall be taken; sixth, that the result be as nounced by the Chair, and that blank ballots shall not be counted; seventh, that if more names than the number to be elected be found on any ballot, the first four names only shall be counted, and that if any one name be repeated on the ballot, the entire ballot shall be

thrown out.

It was ordered that neither in this nor any other election shall nominations be made before the balloting commences. It was also ordered that if any vote was not approved by all the tellers, it be returned to the Conference for verification. It will be seen that almost every contingency in the

way of A "FAIR COUNT" was provided against.

When the Conference was about to vote, the Rev. E. W. I. Hammond, a colored mem-ber of the Lexington Conference, asked for a suspension of the rules, that he might pre-

sent a paper.

After a little skirmishing, leave was granted, and the paper was read. It whereased that from memorials, petitions, etc., it was evident the colored people desired a Bishop of their own race, and that such an election would be a recognition of their full manhood, and was a necessity in the extension of their work; that the General Conference of 1872 declared, and that of 1876 reence of 1873 declared, and that or 1870 reaffirmed, that the memorials, petitions, etc.,
on the subject should be respectfully considered whenever the election of additional
Bishops should be necessary, and that now
that necessity was on us and the time had
come to give practical operation to the above
declarations; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference record mend the election of a colored man to the Epi

At the close of the reading, Mr. Hammond took the floor, and his speech was the sensation of the Conference thus far. When his time expired it was by unanimous consent extended, the first time such a thing has been done at this Conference. It is impossible to give a worthy abstract of the speech, but the following will give some idea of it:

The time has come to elect a colored man to the Episcopal office. The great Methodist Episcopal Church will not have, and we do not ask, a restricted Episcopacy, nor do we ask one not the equal of his colleagues in culture, piety, and executive ability. We believe such a man can be found. It is affirmed that prejudice against color is such that a colored man cannot be color is such that a colored man cannot be chosen. I solemnly declare I do not believe that the great heart of the Methodist Church is polluted by such a stain, or that she worships at the shrine of a prejudice which finds its only excuse in the color of man's skin. John Wesley styled American slavery

and the words electrified the Church, and consecrated her to freedom. Now, after the work of the century in missions and emancipation, are you willing to tarnish the fair name of the Church by yielding to this prejudice? To-day a prejudice against a man because of the color of his skin or the texture of his hair is the crowning villalny of the nineteenth century. "I would not draw the color line, but what God hath cleansed call not thou common."

Then came much magniloquence about erecting a monument cemented with martyr blood, garnished with noble deeds, inscribed with various sentiments, and upon its apex the standard of Methodism inscribed, "God our Father; Christ our Savior; Man our Brother." We have THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES,"

have

REACHED THE CRISTS,

the Rubicon is before us, easily seen. God selects this Church to solve the problem which has almost baffled the skill of the Nineteenth Century. You taught us we were men. You reached out your hands to the four millions of chattels that amid the roar of battles came tramping from the swamps, the bayous, and the plantations. What will you do with your protégé? Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free. New York may burn an asylum and West Point torture a cadet, but the outlook is hopeful. Though the Solid South may menace and punish into servility the poor negroes, and ostracise those who labor for this salvation, yet, sirs, the black host is coming, for God has decreed it.

Bishops Thompson, Janes, and Haven were highly extolled, and the plea continued, "To give them a Bishop not as a Bishop for Africa, but as a Bishop for the whole church, a colored Bishop of the whole church," and closed with the words of Ruthto Naomi in a style that in spite of the rule against demonstrations and the Bishop's gavel, and severe rebukes, brought down the house with deafening and LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE. REACHED THE CRISIS,

Long Continued Applause.

It was really a splendid effort, and not the least of its power was its remarkable delivery. At its conclusion, Dr. O'Neal, in a brief speech, moved to lay the paper on the table for the present, as the question is pending before the Committee on the Episcopacy.

The tellers were Charles J. Clark, of Maine; William H. Hughes, of Troy; J. 11 Seney, of New York. East; Alexander Harmount, Central Ohio; William M. Bright, Ohio; B. D. Cone, Cincinnati; James C. Clark, Central Pennsylvania; B. Kelly, South Kansas; Robert McMillin, Wisconsin; J. M. Carr, East Ohio; T. C. Iliff, Utah; Wilson Cook, South Carolina.

These stationed themselved four in each aisle, and as the Secretary called the conferences in alfabetical order, the delegates of each were called, and, answering the teller on the reception of the ballot, called out "Voted," and the Secretary checked off the name. This order was observed throughout, and on its completion the teller and three Secretaries LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE.

RETIRED TO COUNT. An afternoon session was ordered to be held in St. Paul's Church, and, though it was only half-past 11, not much business else could be done, so great was the evolution of the country of business else could be done, so great was the excitement.

The report of the Committee on Ecumenical Council was acted on and adopted, deciding finally on the holding of such a Conference of all Methodists in City Röad Chapel, London, England, in August, 1881, and asking the Bishops to add to their number and the Executive Committee to arrange for the meeting, and also to appoint the representatives from this Church at the proper time, and that these representatives should include three of their own number.

The of their own number.

In the afternoon, immediately after the reading of the journal, the tellers reported the result of the ballot for Bishops. It showed that fifty-four men had been voted for. Whole number of votes, 390.

Necessary to a choice, 196, Of these Dr. Warren received 260, Dr. Foss 254, and Dr. Hurst 253, and these were declared elected.

The next highest were: E. Q. Haven, 100; Walden, 28; Fowler, 23; Newman, 84; Mallalieu, 50; Payne, 41; Fuller, 33; Hill, 38; Dale,

It was suggestive that a critical examina-tion of the report shows sixty-seven votes were cast for colored men on this vote. Dale twenty-eight, Janes sixteen, and Tay-lor, sight, were the highest for any one man. Ex-United States Senator Reveis received

three.

Dr. Linahon moved that the election of the other Bishop ordered be

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED,
which, of course, would prevent the vote about to be taken. This might have carried had not the call for the yeas and nays been sustained. As it was, the motion was defeated—158 for, and 296 against. Many who realy favored limiting the number of new ones to three, voted against the motion, as they did not think it fair to take such judgment on the others, especially as the battle had yesterday been fairly fought and won.

THE SECOND BALLOT

been fairly fought and won.

THE SECOND BALLOT
showed 388 votes cast. Necessary to a choice, 198. Haven had received 172, Walden 73, Rowler 73, Newman 36, Payne 8, Mollalieu 6, and a few others a less number.

Dr. Fowler withdrew his name after the second ballot. In the third ballot there were 375 votes cast. Necessary to a choice, 188. Of these, Haven received 20, Walden 59, Newman 24, and others scattering. This elected Dr. Haven, and almost immediately the Conference adjourned.

Pike's Opera-House was packed in every inch of standing-room all the forenoon, and so was St. Paul's Church this afternoon.

The election of Dr. Haven was a genuine surprise, as he was not spoken of with any freeders with the sales but as intimated year.

so was St. Paul's Church this atternoon. The election of Dr. Haven was a genuine surprise, as he was not spoken of with any freedom until to-day, but, as intimated yesterday, there was an expectation of some dark horse at the critical moment.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

The Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D., who led the list, is a native of Massachusetts, and about 48 years of age. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in 1833, and since 1855 has been steadily engaged in pastoral work. He is a fine, openfaced, sunny man, of kind sympathies and great abilities, well read, and widely traveled. Bishop Warren will make a splendid record.

THE REV. CYEUS D. FOSS,
D. D., was born at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 17,
1834, and is younger than he looks. For
nineteen years, after 1856, he filled some
of the most important appointments in
the pastorate. In 1875 he was chosen President of his Alma Mater, the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, and it will now be
difficult to fill his place there. He is universally recognized as possessed of rare qualifications for the office to which he is chosen.

THE REV. JOHN H. HURST. D. D.

THE REY. JOHN H. HURST, D. D.,
was born near Salem, Ind., Aug. 17, 1834. He
looks much younger. His physical proportions are not nearly equal to those already
mentioned, but in mental grasp, gentlemanly
qualities, and fine executive abilities it would
not be easy to surpass him. He has not
had much experience in the pastoral work,
having been, save for a year in the Newark
Conference, engaged in educational and
literary, pursuits. He has been a prolific
writer. When not over 30 he startled the
literary world by his masterly "History of
Rationalism," and since then in original
compositions and translations has given evidence of being one of the most versatile
young men of the Nation.

THE REV. E. O. HAVEN, THE REV. JOHN H. HURST, D. D.,

THE REV. E. O. HAVEN, the last chosen, is about 60 years of age, and many times before have his friends put forward his name for this office. He has been largely engaged in educational work, and at the present time is Chancellor of the University at Syracuse, N. Y.

Chancellor of the University at Syracuse, N. Y.

This evening the reception of fraternal delegates from other churches was continued. Bishop Fallows, from the Reformed Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. Orth, of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, and the representative of the Evangelical Association, delivered addresses.

THE BAPTISTS. The Baptist Theological Union of the Northwest held its annual meeting last evening in the First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue.
There was a fair attendance of members.
The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed read
the report of the Board of Trustees of Morgan Park Seminary. The

year had been one of unusual encouragement, and the work was constantly increasing in importance. In thirteen years the Seminary had sent out into the ministry 300 men. The number of students has been greater the past year than in any previous year in its history. • There were seventyyear in its instory. I here were seventyeight students in all departments, coming
from fourteen States and three foreign countries. The Board had been able to meet the
current expenses of the year and paid \$2,650
on the debt of the Union besides. There was
sufficient property, aside from the Seminary
building and grounds at Morgan Park, to
pay the debts of the Union. The property,
including the old Seminary building in Chicago and the Colgate lots on the West Side,
Chicago, was now producing an income
which would meet the annual interest on the
debt. Attention was called in the report to
the need of a provision for current expenses
and the necessity for an endowment
fund, the inceme from which shall at least
provide for the expenses of the present
Prolessorship. The want of the endowment
was a fatal weakness of the institution. If
it could be secured, the future of the institution would be secured. Every consideration
moved the Board to ask from the denomination of the Northwest such an endowment
as would rescue the institution from failure
and assure its permanency. It was hoped a
response would be made to the appeal of the
Board the present year. The annual report
of the Treasurer, Edward Goodman, was
read, as follows:

RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS. iscellaneous expenses..... Interest account.
Salaries, Professors, etc...
Bonds redeemed.
Land account.
Loans paid.
Balance cash on band.

Total.... \$19,282

fund of \$100,000 to keep the Seminary on a sure foundation.

At the close of the reports the Rev. Mr. Wheeler of Kalamazoo, the Rev. Mr. Reed of Minnesota, the Rev. Mr. Osmun, and others spoke highly of what had come under their observation during their attendance at the examinations.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon the graduating exercises and addresses will take place at Dr. Lorimer's church, and at 2 o'clock the Alumni dinner at the Palmer House.

COLORED METHODISTS. St. Louis, May 12.-After a discussion of two days the African Methodist Conference two days the African Methodist Conference this afternoon sustained by a decided majority the action of the Bishop in deposing Dr. R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, from the position of Secretary of the Board of Missions. The matter came up on an appeal to the Conference from the action of the Bishops taken last year.

Dr. Cain, it appears, was removed on account of neglect of or inability to perform the duties of Secretary in consequence of being deeply engrossed in politics.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GENEVA, III., May 12.—The Elgin Association of Congregationalists closed their annual convention at St. Charles last night, when a missionary meeting, conducted by the Ladies' Society, was held. It was voted by the Association to donate to the State Home Mission Society the sum of \$1.200 this year. Several interesting papers were read by Mrs. Prof. Wilcox, of Chicago, Mrs. C. E. Dickinson, of Elgin, and others, and the conference adjourned.

ILLINOIS SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 12.—The second day of the State Sunday-School Convention has been in every way successful. Meetings have been held in the First Church of Christ and in the Second Presbyterian Church, the two largest churches in the city. Thousands of

strangers are visible, coming, no doubt, of curiosity to hear and see Mr. Moody. 7 this evening a great meeting wheld at the College Park. The au ence was among the thousands. The evening three services are in session, a each one is crowded to the uttermost. Moo preached at the First Church of Christ, M. Whittle at the Second Presbyterian Churc and a grand mass temperance meeting wheld at the Opera-House, conducted by M. Morton, of Chicago. The work of the sion is progressing finely.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. American Tract Society last year were \$382,-83; expenditures, \$378,882.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. OVINGTON. WILLIAM H. OVINGTON.
William H. Ovington, Secretary and Treasurer of the West Division Street Railway Company, died Tuesday evening at his residence, No. 308 West Washington street. He was taken ill last February, and, though able to get out subsequently and resume his duties, was unable to shake off the disease which had fastened itself upon him,—malariai fever, complicated with sore throat. He was very popular, justly held in high esteem by all who knew him, and his death will be a sad blow to all his friends and acquaintances. Mr. Ovington was born in New York May 27, 1822, being nearly 58 years of age. When a boy he worked in the office of his father, who was a broker in Wall street. when a boy he worked in the office of lists father, who was a broker in Wall street. Afterwards he was employed as clerk in the office of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., owners of a Liverpool line of packets, and was also with Frost & Hicks, proprietors of a New Orleans packet line. His health failing in 1850, he went to San Francisco with J. W. Raymond, to assist him as agent for Howard & Son's steamship line from Panama to California. A year's residence there completely restored him, and he returned East in 1851 to marry Prudence H. Dart, of Middle Haddam, Conn. In 1852 he removed to Buffalo, where he was engaged in the lumber and planling-mill business with Joseph and Erastus Dart, the former of whom erected the first elevator, which was called "Dart's folly." In 1861 Mr. Ovington came to Chicago, and was for two years engaged in banking, dropping it to take the position he held at the time of his death. In 1873 he established a crockery store on State street as a branch of his brother's house in Brooklyn. During his long connection with the Railway Company he endeared himself to the officers and all with whom he came in contact. By his energy, discretion, and strict integrity he attained a high position in business circles. Said President Jones:

I have known him as an intimate friend and been associated with him in the same office for

tained a high position in business circles. Said President Jones:

I have known him as an intimate friend and been associated with him in the same office for seventeen years, and I doubt if he had an enemy in the world. I have never known or suspected anything in the company's business or in his private life that his best friends would not be glad to see spread before the public. He had had charge of all the books, papers, and money from the organization of the company to the present time, and I have never known a doubt in the mind of any one as to his delity to the interests of the company, or as to his entire honesty and efficiency.

Deceased leaves a wife but no children. His parents live in Brooklyn, his father, Henry A. Ovington, having been Assistant City Chamberlain of New York for a quarter of a century. He was attended during his illness by Drs. Ogden, Brown, and Jewell, and around his deathbed were the members of his own household, his brother, Theodore Ovington, and his sister, Mrs. Randall, both of whom came from the East Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Jones.

His desk is decorated with crape and flowers, and out of respect to his memory the offices; of the company are closed. The Directors will meet at noon to-day to take action relative to his loss.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the remains will be taken to Brooklyn for burial.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the

without being disturbed or delayed by the regular through trains. Entirely new cars and locomotives have been constructed for this following resolution in reference to the death of Mr W. H. Ovington was adopted:

WHERRAS, William H. Ovington, one of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Illinois, has recently deceased, his late associates desire to express their estimate and appreciation of his character by the entry of the following minute on the record of proceedings of the said Board:

William H. Ovington was one of the originators of this bank, among the first to subscribe to its stock, and one of its first Board of Directors, and has ever since, until his decease, continued a member of said Board. He was a man of generous impulses, kindly sympathies, and they disturbed or delayed by the regular through trains. Entirely new cars and locomotives have been constructed for this line, differing materially from those heretofore in use, and they will greatly add to the comfort and cohvenience of the patrons of the line. The new cars, six of which are now ready, are similar to those used on the New York elevated railroads, having seats placed in the usual position in the centre, but with others at each end, facing each other after the manner of street-cars, in order to facilitate ingress and egress. These cars will seat forty persons each, only two less than the ordinary coaches, weigh only fourteen tons when empty, and when loaded no more than those now in use when empty. of generous impulses, kindly sympathies, and just judgment. He was sincere in his opinions and honest in all his actions, and a faithful and zealous friend. He was morover an active, industrious, and useful citizen, honored, respected, trusted, and beloved in all his varied relations in life, and his loss will be seriously felt by our city, and we, his survivors in this Board, deeply deplore and mourn his death as a near and personal friend, and we offer to his family our kindly and respectful sympathy.

JUDGE G. P. HELLER.

The Hon. George P. Heller, for many years
Associate Judge in the Northeast Pennsylvania circuit, died at his residence in Milford, Pa., on Monday, May 10. He was a most genial, excellent gentleman and an honorable, upright Judge. He always ennonorable, upright studge. He always enjoyed a wide and deserved popularity, and his loss will be deeply regretted by the Bar of Pennsylvania and a large circle of friends, several of whom reside in this city. Judge Heller was a nephew of Deacon Moses Bross, of Morris, Ill.

MATRIMONIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 12.-Miss Milly Jacoby, of this city, and Mr. W. C. Sherwood, of Lafayette, Ind., were married at the First Presbyterian Church at 6:30 o'clock this

Presbyterian Church at 6:30 o'clock this evening, in the presence of a very large and fashionable assemblage. A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. H. Brown, aunt of the bride, after which the happy couple departed for their future home in Lafayette.

Special Dupateh to The Chicago Tribuna.

West Union, Is., May 12.—The social event of the season occurred to-night in the celebration of the marriage of Carrie A., only daughter of Paul Hill, of this city, to W. R. Thompson, formerly of Chicago, but now of Leadville. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Episcopal Church, the reception being held at the residence of the bride's parents. The presents were numerous and elegant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., May 12.—A very fashionable wedding took place in Clinton this afternoon at the residence of T. K. Edmiston, M. D., whereby his daughter, Mrs. Caddie Ross, was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to a wealthy farmer of De Witt County, named William B. Swigart. The Rev. W. W. Faris, of the Presbyterian Church, officiated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, May 12.—The Grand Commandery Knights Templars this morning elected the following officers: William B. Wilson, of Muskegon, Grand Commander; George W. of Muskegon, Grand Commander; George W. Chandler, Lansing, Deputy G. C.; Charles E. Gressen, St. Johns, Grand Generalissimo; Eugene B. Robinson, Detroit, Grand Captain General; the Rev. George W. Wilson, Caro, Grand Prelate; George W. Kelley, Hillsdale, Grand Senlor Warden; H. N. Moore, Grand Rapids, Grand Junior Warden; M. S. Smith, Detroit, Grand Treasurer; William D. Jones, Grand Rapids, Grand Recorder; Dan D. Thurber, Pontiac, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Allen Hall, Coldwater, Grand Sword Bearer; John R. Bennett, Muskegon, Grand Warden; Alex. MeGregor, Detroit, Grand Sentinel.

THE CHICAGO OPEN BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., May 12.—A certificat
of organization was filed with the Secretar of State to-day by the Chicago Open Board of Trade. The officers are: T. M. Baxter, President; D. S. Magridge, Vice-President; and George W. Hunt, E. G. Wolcott, A. Eaton, W. D. French, M. B. Crafts, F. G. Logan, S. H. Woodbury, and Ira M. White, Directors.

MISSOURI RIVER.

MISSOURI RIVER.

Special Disputes to The Catego Tribuné.

Stoux Crry, Ia., May 12.—The steamer C.

K. Peck arrived this morning from St. Louis, and leaves to-morrow for Benton. The steamer Fontenelle left yesterday for Pierre with Black Hills freight. The river is in a fair stage and rising slowly.

RAILROADS.

The New Suburban Line of the Illinois Central.

An Effort to Lower the Grain Rates-The Illinois Association.

Meeting of Railroad Agents in Indianapolis-Extension of Old Lines.

where the rates are comparatively low. The Eastern trunk lines, however, are greatly op-

posed to a further reduction, and think 30 cents on grain is low enough for a summer rate. The trunk lines can afford to take this

position, as they do not suffer from the lake competition to the same extent as the West-ern lines. They get considerable of the lake

business at Lake Erie ports, and, with higher rail rates prevailing, they get a larger rate on the business from those ports to the seaboard than they would with low rail rates. As thus far the trunk lines have carried their points at all the meetings of the "High Joints," it is more than probable that the present rates will be continued unless some contingencies should arise which would make a reduction more desirable for their interests.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBURBAN

bers of the press over the new suburbat

line between the Central Depot and Grand

Crossing Friday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of introducing the new suburban trains, which will be run regularly after this

week. By the construction of an additiona Grand Crossing, the Illinois Central has vir-tually secured an entirely independent sub-

urban line upon which suburban trains can

run back and forward as often as necessary without being disturbed or delayed by the

ILLINOIS FREIGHT ASSOCIATION.

TICKET AGENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—A very

harmonious meeting of the Western Asso-ciation of General Passenger and Ticket Agents was held here to-day, forty of the 100

important of which was the agreement adopted at Indianapolis on the Sist of March

by the lines in the Wabash Valley respecting

by the lines in the Wabash Valley respecting the sales of tickets by agents at strictly rate figures, under penalty of dismissal for violation of the terms thereof without special order from the General Ticket or Passenger Agent. The agreement was unanimously approved. The consideration of the question of issuing through tickets by members of the Association was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting, called for Tuesday, June 15, at which time the revision of J. M. Hall's colonists'-rate sheet will be attended to. The matter of excursions was left with each company to regulate.

construct a line from Feoria to Savanda, Carroll County, or to some point on the Western Union Railroad. The principal office of the proposed corporation is to be at Kewanee, and the capital stock is fixed at \$1,500,000. The corporators and first Board of Directors are: James L. Platt, Hosmer L. Kellogg, Charles H. Bogue, and Charles K. Ladd, of Kewanee; and Edwin R. Wadsworth and Francis T. Wheeler, of Chicago.

THE MASTER MECHANICS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—The second day of the Convention of the Rallway Master Mechanics' session was chiefly devoted to technical discussions of mechanical topics. Jacob Johann, of the Wabash Road, read an able

paper to prove the superiority of the straight-top locomotives.

Under an amendment to the constitution S.
A. Hodgman, Jacob Johann, James W.
Boone were api ointed to serve one, two, and three years respectively, as a committee

The Illinois Central Railroad Company will give an excursion to a number of prominent citizens of Chicago and Hyde Park and mem-

to report at conventions topics for consideration by committees during the interim, and to be reported on and discussed at the next annual meeting.

The topics adopted to be discussed at the next convention are "Boiler Construction and Improvements," Shop Tools and Machinery for Manufacturing and Repairing Locomotives," Best Means of Attaining Higher Reconomy in the Use of Bituminous Coal," "Best Form of Construction of Locomotives for Fast Passenger Service."

In the afternoon the members visited the Standard Oil-Works and Otis Iron and Steel Works. They will adjourn to-morrow. SIOUX CITY BOADS. RAIL VS. WATER. Stoux CITY ROADS.

Special Dispetch to The Officago Tribuna.

Sioux City, Ia., May 12.—Work has been resumed on the Black Hills Branch of the Northwestern between Jim River and the Missouri. The report originates in a semi-official source that the Sloux City & Pacific will extend the Elkhorn Valley Branch 100 miles,—work to begin immediately after the May election of the officials. The General Managers of the various roads in the Joint Executive Committee were notified yesterday by Commissioner Fink that there will be a meeting of the "High Joints" in New York May 25. The letter of Mr. Fink in New York May 25. The letter of Mr. Fink does not state what subjects will come up before the meeting, but it is generally known that the principal topic of discussion will be the matter of east-bound freight rates. The roads leading east from this point, as well as from other Western points, think it would be good policy to reduce grain rates to 25 cents per 100 pounds. With a 30-cent rate the railroads are getting but little business at this point, and shipments are now lighter than they have been for some years past, and most of the business coming here from the West takes the lake route, where the rates are comparatively low. The

DIRECTORS ELECTED. DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Obleage Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—At the annual meeting of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad to-day, the following Directors were elected: Nathaniel Thayer, John A. Burnham, H. H. Hunnewell, George O. Shattuck, Charles L. Young, Charles Merriam, Charles F. Adams, Jr. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., James H. Blake, Alpheus Hardy, A. H. Hardy, all of Boston.

Mr. H. S. Hindekoper, who commanded the Northwestern Division of Pennsylvania militia during the Pittsburg riots, and greatly distinguished himself at the time, was in the city yesterday, and called upon a number of railroad officials. He now has charge of the Equipment Department of the Western Car Company of New York.

Mr. B. T. Lewis, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, has been appointed editor in charge of compilation and correction of "Nelson's Pocket Railway Guide." Mr. Lewis' appointment will no doubt greatly enhance the value of this excellent publication, as he is unusually well qualified to compile correct time-tables.

Mr. T. J. Potter, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad, suffered a severe affliction resterday. His daughter Nellie, 14 years of age day. His daugnter Neille, 14 years of a very promising young girl, was sudde taken sick Tuesday night with what sees to be the scarlet-fever. She continually grew worse, and yesterday morning breatheed her last. Mr. Potter at the tool his daughter's death was at Omaha, knowing even that she was sick. He in his affliction the sincerest sympathy of who know him.

make a reduction more desirable for their interests.

This point is greatly benefited by high Eastern rates during the navigation season, as the business seeks this outlet, where it can take advantage of the low lake rates. The following will show the correctness of the above statement:

For the week ending Saturday, April 8, the total shipments of grain from Chicago were 2,694,915 bushels; of this the railroads carried 59,580 bushels, and the lake 2,135,335. From this it will be seen that the lake took away 1,575,755 bushels more than the railroads, or about three-fourths of the total shipments. The total shipments from the various Eastern seaboards during the past week amounted to 2,386,843 bushels of corn. As most of the grain shipments from Chicago consisted of corn, it will be seen that Chicago alone surpasses in shipments all the Eastern seaboards combined. who know him.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. R. C. Medrum, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Rairoad, for the purpose of considering rates on perishable articles transported in refreerator cars. After fully discussing the matter, a resolution was passed that hereafter all eastern roads make an extra charge of five cents in addition to the regular tariff charges on provisions, lard, tallow, and other perishable property when loaded in any car diffuent in construction from an ordinary boxear, the ice furnished to be at the expense of the shippers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived, steamship Ethiopia, from Glasgow; Labrador, from Havre; Wisconsin and Abyssinia, from Liverpool; and the City of London, from Leaders

Canopus, from Boston for Liverpool, is of Crookhaven, apparently disabled. HAMBUBG, May 12.—Arrived, the Herder, from New York.
QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Arrived, City of Paris, from New York.
LONDON, May 12.—Steamships Victoria, Bolivia, Ohio, and City of Bristol, from New York, have arrived out.

EARTHQUAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, May 12.—An earthquake shock was felt in many towns in Essex, and one of ing between 7:30 and 7:45. At Haverhill and Newburyport an explosion was heard the air vibrated, the earth trembled, houses rocked, people were swayed to and fracrockery was shaken, and other signs of subterranean disturbance were noticed. The shock continued for about five seconds, and in many towns long distances apart people ran out of their houses, supposing an explosion had taken place near by.

tons when empty, and when loaded no more than those now in use when empty. The engines will be of the double-ender style, and were built by the Rogers Locomotive-Works. They have two pairs of forty-eight-inch drivers, a four-wheel truck under the tank, and a two-wheel truck under the front of the engine; cylinders, 15 by 22; boiler, 46 inches in diameter; weight, 31 tons empty. As these engines will not have to be turned considerable time will be saved. These improvements will give the Illinois Central facilities for rapid transit for suburban travel unequaled by any other surface road in the country, and far superior in every respect to the enormously expensive elevated railroads in New York. Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. The Illinois Freight Association held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present H. C. Diehl, Indiana, Bioomington & Western; T. T. Gault, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern; J. M. Osborn, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; George Sanderson, Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield; J. Rupert, Champaign, Havana & Western; H. O. Crandall, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; James Smith, Chicago & Alton; H. B. Hibbard, Vandalia. The work of the meeting was entirely of a routine character with the exception of the election of a new permanent Secretary. Mr. A. W. Adams, formerly freight auditor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was elected to the position. This choice is a good one, as Mr. Adams is a gentleman unusually well qualified for the duties of such a position.

The Association is, now working very harmoniously, and the roads belonging to it are more hopeful than ever that the agreement to charge arbitrary rates from the trunk lines on business from local points in Illinois will be maintained and faithfully carried out. SHAREHOLDERS MAETINGS. Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad Con Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting to the Shareholders of the Kankakee & Southwester Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, on We had day, the 20th day of May, instant, at il o'clock in the forencon.

W. J. MAURIAC, Secretary,

Kankakee & Western Railroad Co Notice is hereby given that the Anmal M the Shareholders of the Kankake 2 West road Company will be held at the One of pany, No. 18 Michigan-av., Chiego, on the 26th day of May, instant, at half-wall the forenoon. W. J. MAURAC, is

Chicago & Springfield Railroad Co Notice is hereby given that the Annual Section of the Shareholders of the Chicago & Springedd Rai-road Company will be held at the Orice of the Com-pany, No. 3 Michigan-av., Chicago, on Weekshare, the 5th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN DUNN, Secretary.

Clinton, Bloomington & Northeastern Railway Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting the Sharehoiders of the Clindon Bloomington Northeastern Railway Company vill be held at Office of the Company, No. 78 Michigan av., Chizaon Wednesday, the 28th day of May, instant, at o'clock in the afternoon.

members being present. E. A. Ford, of the Vandalia Line, was chosen President, and George H. Daniels, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Secretary. A number of important matters came up for consideration, the most STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Con The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and holders of this Company for the election of Dispursuant to law, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, wheld at the office of the Company in Chicar THURSDAY, JUNE 3D NEXT, at 1 clock; Transfer books close April 35th inst, and reopen the

dholders will authenticate their voting bonds ration. ALBERT KEEP, President

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will pay to a charitable institution till in capture of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by its and that we cannot retain with the PARKEI III TENTIVE COMMON-SENIE TRUES, patented in B. ISS. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. S. State-st., Chicago, III. PEORIA & NORTHWESTERN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 12.—Articles of organization were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Peoria & Northwestern Railroad Company, which proposes to construct a line from Peoria to Savanna, DR. PARKER, the paientee, has had 2 years' as-perience, the last 5 years with Marine Hospitals, Ar-my, Navy, and Pensioners, the government heria-adopted our appliance as the best in use. Many of the worst cases cured.

egistration.
M. L. SYKES, Socretary.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Will be Opened June 1, 1880.

The Hotel has a passenger elevator. Cottages to let, with board at hotel, or meals served in the cotages. Examination at Military Academy June 1. For particulars address

GOODSELL BROS.,
West Point, N. Y.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS, PASOUS summer resort now open. It has no equal to best families North and South recommend it. South for Illustrated circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Darkford P.-O., Wis. MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-at., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on a broade, our rout, or special diseases. Dr. J. Rean is the lift playeans in the city who warpants cure of 20 M.

To all who are suffering from the errors and increasions of youth, nervous weakness, early to loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that cure you, FARE OF CRAINGE. This great reserved discovered by a missionary in South America, self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOHETH T. MAN, Station II. New York City.

CORPOR

It Has Not Chie

And Appears What the Ru

Views of Some E. O. Vail, School, and Miss teachers, were br son late Tuesda sworn out by Julisland avenue, o and battery in Norden, who a

fendants said the The first with McCarthy. He h the right thigh a cuticle having scratches on his and there was d

weeks or more. I Doctor said that I the bruises had b heavy ruler or st The boy, Meye said that when he at the close of the teachers, Miss Sm running up-stairs severely on the ch for five or ten mi away from her, bu afterward by Mr tended the school

STATEMENTS she said, had bee recess, and she tole said he would no the tone of voice a ruler from Miss waited for a chanc but was unable to J The Principal, M boy had entered father that he shou disobedient, and t this, as the boy wa told the teachers disobedience to his him that he had b taken him into his boy had cried an books, that he mis harder he should had a sore leg, a hit him on the ot unruly and troub

ers.
Young Norden wyate office of Just
A number of dark-his body, and his swollen and discol-Miss Hayward w rules, and said she cular of the Supthe subject, to say practice. From the above it would stand had any defi there was a rule on there was one, who purpose of retting if possible, a report several gentlemen. Board of Education of the several gentlemen.

the first gentlems declared that a ever to strike a c decirred that a centre ever to strike a chil there was consider the Chicago public sudden quietus in made over the Do Side, in which rageously florgred that name. Corpor been recognized wh Board, which was a the Board adopted about 't, but, on the the suspension of revules, adopted Feb. enacted the old on that for a violation conduct in school a by the Principal for month, and, under intendent, for a loo peated violations to pelled from school From all that he had the facts in Hoyne regarded Norden as wholly that the alleged offe ported to the Super Principal and his tet their own hands.

INSI who, as above sta hearing, looked upo pal and teacher as distantic provided, he should regulate the such rules as they on in the School is for certain method suspension and ex on the subject o Under a certain c clause of the sta there was possibly i there was possibly a by whipping it. But the Board authorizing and he certainly loo dealing with pupils time ago, as he unde boty had sent out a outlining the proper in the course of what all the other for corporal punishmen could see no ex

could see no excuse ever. As he under was at first taken in another lady teae efforts, and his resis of further provoc Smith did, therefore of excuse. Not so little culprit was not ease fresh, and with more coolness cretion, not to say played. Evidently of Vail is not a pait was Vail, he adde the brilliant project the brilliant project the school premises out of, as if they he cattle coming to wa orporal punishmorporal punishmorporal punishmorporal whatev spector, it had bee for years, whatever eard to discipline in the policy of the Bo pils on the commo administrating covers of a ruler or an ishment that mi

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e Herder,

May, 1880.
Meeting of stern Railof the Comwednesday, 11 o'clock in
Secretary. Railway

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May, 1880.
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Secretary.

What the Rules and the Superintendent Say on the Subject. Views of Some of the Inspectors Regarding the Flogging.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

It Has Not Been Abolished in the

And Appears to Have Been Unwisely

Used by Two Teachers.

Chicago Schools,

E. O. Vall, the Principal of the Clark School, and Miss Eliza H. Smith, one of his teachers, were brought before Justice Mat-son late Tuesday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Julius Norden, of No. 175 Blue Island avenue, charging them with assault and battery in ill-using his little son, Meyer Norden, who attends the school. The defendants said they were ready for trial, and the examination was proceeded with.

THE COMPLAINT.

The first witness called was Dr. William McCarthy. He had examined the Norden boy and had found three or four bruises on the right thigh and a number on the left, the cuticle having been cut. There were also scratches on his face, and his back was sore, and there was considerable swelling. He would not be perfectly well again for two weeks or more. In answer to a question the Doctor said that he was of the opinion that the bruises had been raised by blows with a

heavy ruler or stick.

The boy, Meyer Norden, was called, and said that when he went into the school-house at the close of the recess Monday, one of the teachers, Miss Smith, had sent him back for running unreferred by the school house and had ninefeed him. running up-stairs, and had pinched him severely on the cheek when he had refused to go. She had also struck him with a ruler for five or ten minutes. He had tried to pull away from her, but denied having bitten her, as she alleged. He had also been punished tended the school for five years, and had had considerable trouble with the teachers. STATEMENTS OF THE DEFENDANTS. Miss Smith then took the stand. The boy, she said, had been running up-stairs after

reess, and she told him to go back. He had said he would not, and she had objected to the tone of voice he used. She had borrowed the tone of voice he used. She had borrowed a ruler from Miss Hayward, another teacher, thinking to use it if needed. She tried to hit him on the inside of the hands, and watted for a chance. She had struck him, but was unable to tell where.

The Principal, Mr. Vail, said that when the boy had entered the school he had told his father that he should punish him if he was disobedient, and the father had agreed to this, as the boy was rather unruly. He had told the teachers to refer these matters of disobedience to him. When Miss Smith told him that he had bit and kicked her, he had taken him into his office to punish him. The boy had cried and asked to be given his books, that he might leave the school, but he had told him that the harder he cried the harder he should strike. He had told him fie had a sore leg, and on that account he had hit him on the other leg. The boy was very unruly and troublesome to him and the teachers.

unruly and troublesome to him and the teachers.
Young Norden was then taken into the private office of Justice Matson and examined. A number of dark-blue bruises were found on his body, and his face and legs were much syollen and discolored.

Aliss Hayward was then examined as to the rules, and said she thought there was a circular of the Superintendent permitting corporal punishment. The defendants were questioned on this point, but neither could swear that there was such a rule.

Inspector Stone, of the School Board, was present at the examination, and paid close attention to the proceedings. The case was put over until to-day for argument.

There has long been a tradition, if nothing more, that corporal punishment in the Chicago public schools was a thing of the past,—a relic of barbarism of which nothing remained but its unsavory memory. Apparently the Principal and the teacher in the Clark School have forgotten that there was even a tradition on the subject to say nothing of the rules or the teacher in the Clark School have forgotten that there was even a tradition on the subject, to say nothing of the rules or the practice. From the testimony as it appears above it would seem that nobody on the stand had any definit idea as to whether there was a rule on the subject or not, or, if there was one, what it provided. For the purpose of retting some light on the matter, if possible, a reporter yesterday called upon several gentlemen whose positions on the Board of Education suggested that they ought to know all about it.

PRESIDENT HOYNE.

Board of Education suggested that they ought to know all about it.

PRESIDENT HOYNE,

the first gentleman called on, very promptly declared that a toacher had no right whatever to strike a child. Years and years ago there was considerable "licking" done in the Chicago public schools, but it received a sudden quietus in consequence of the row made over the Doolittle case on the West Side, in which a pupil was outrageously flogged by a teacher of that name. Corporal punishment had not been recognized while he had been in the Board, which was since 1874. The rules of the Board adopted that year said nothing about it, but, on the contrary, provided for the suspension of refractory pupils. The last rules, adopted Feb. 28, 1878, practically renacted the old ones when they provided that for a violation of the rules regarding conduct in school a pupil may be suspended by the Principal for a term not exceeding one month, and, under the advice of the Superintendent, for a longer time, while for repeated violations the violator may be expelled from school by the vote of the Board. From all that he had been able to learn of the facts in this case, President Hoyne regarded the punishment of Norden as wholly unjustifiable, and added that the alleged offense should have been reported to the Superintendent, instead of the Principal and his teacher taking the law into their own hands.

who, as above stated, was present at the hearing, looked upon the conduct of Principal and teacher as deserving of censure. The statute provided, he said, that School Boards should regulate the discipline of schools by such rules as they thought proper. Further on in the School law, the statute provided for certain methods of discipline,—such as suspension and expulsion,—but was silent on the subject of corporal punishment. Under a certain construction of the first clause of the statute he understood that there was possibly power to punish a child by whipping it. But there was no rule of the Board authorizing corporal punishment, and he certainly looked upon that mode of dealing with pupils with great disfavor. Some time ago, as he understood it, Superintendent boty had sent out a circular to the teachers outlining the proper methods of punishment, in the course of which he said, substantially, that all the other forms of punishment than corporal punishment should be tried first. This, added the Inspector, seemed to authorize corporal punishment, but it was the only thing he knew of that did authorize it, either directly or indirectly.

INSPECTOR RICHBERG
Could see no excuse for Vail's conduct whatever. As he understood the case, Norden

inspector rindirectly.

Inspector Richberg

could see no excuse for Vail's conduct whatever. As he understood the case, Norden was at first taken in pand by Miss Smith and another lady feacher. He resisted their efforts, and his resistance was in the nature of further provocation. For what Miss Smith did, therefore, there was this measure of excuse. Not so for Vail, to whom the little culprit was referred, who came into the case fresh, and who should have acted with more coolness and certainly more discretion, not to say humanity, than he displayed. Evidently Mr. Richberg's opinion of Vail is not a particularly lotty one, for it was Vail, he added, who lately conceived the brilliant project of building a trough on the school premises for the children to drink out of, as if they had been so many head of cattle coming to water. As to this matter of corporal punishment, continued the Inspector, it had been practically abandoned for years, whatever rules there were in regard to discipline in the school showing that the policy of the Board was to treat the publis on the common-sense plan, instead of aministering correction with the broad side of arnier or any other instrument of punishment that might come handy. There were everal ways of punishing refractory children,—such as depriving them of recess, imposing extra tasks on them, etc.,—and if all of these failed it was time to expelhence who still remained stubborn and disobedient. Mr. Richberg said he din't believe in the policy of allowing one hardulent spirit to destroy the discipline of a line room, or, as he expressed it, of

going out and hunting up the lost sheep reterning him to the fold of the ninety nine, who were deserving of more care nine, who were deserving of more ears and preservation than the rebellious member of the flock. Evidently Vall believed in the contrary policy of saving the one to the hurt of the ninety and nine. In dismissing the subject, the Inspector said he had no doubt that the Principal of the Clark School would get justice at the hands of the Magistrate before whom the case was pending.

Of course the reporter called upon

Of course the reporter called upon
SUPERINTENDENT DOTY,
who was found as busy as usual.
"Is there any rule of the Board on the subject of corporal punishment?" asked the reporter.
"No, sir," was the reply. "There has
never been any legislation on that subject
whatever."
"Is there any rule on the subject of discipline in the schools?"
"Certainly there is."
And the Superintendent hunted up a copy
of the rules and regulations of the Board,
adopted March 20, 1878, and turned to Sec. 52,
on the

on the "GENERAL DUTIES OF TEACHERS," which reads as follows:

'toad Assistants and Assistants will devote themselves exclusively to the duties of their schools during school hours, and will use every available means for their improvement in work of instruction and discipline. They will attend faithfully upon such meetings as may be called by the Superintendent, not exceeding one-half day each month outside of the regular school days, for counsel and mutual improvement. They will maintain a firm but kind discipline in their schools in the use of such means as a wise head, a forbearing and patient spirit, and a loving heart can approve, and will refer to the Principal special cases of disobedience or improper conduct, after their own efforts to correct the offenders have failed. They will render such assistance in the care of pupils passing through the halls at the opening and closing of school, and at recess, also in the care of pupils who remain at noon, as may be required by the Principal. It is particularly enjoined upon all the teachers that they devote their time faithfully to a vigilant and watchful case over the conduct and habits of the pupils during the time for relaxation and play, before and after school, and during the recesses, both in the school-buildings and on the play-grounds.

"Applying this to the Norden case at the Clark School, what do you think of the conduct of the Principal and Miss Smith in attempting to correct insubordination?"

"Mr. Vail has not made a report of the facts to me yet, and I do not wish to judge him until I hear from him. I expected him to-day, but will eertainly hear from him by Saturday."

"You issued a circular some time ago on this subject, did you not?"

"I issued a general circular to the teachers in response to a number of inquiries on a variety of topics. One was in relation to this subject of "GENERAL DUTIES OF TEACHERS,"

THE PUNISHMENT OF PUPILS.

This was what I said on the subject."

And the Superintendent cut out the following from a large-page circular printed in small type:

Rule No. 52, of the Board of Education, says that teachers "... will maintain a firm but kind discipline in their schools in the use of such means as a wise head, a forbearing and patient spirit, and a loving heart can approve; and they will refer to the Principal special cases of disobedience or improper conduct after their own efforts to correct the offenders have failed." While teachers should be kind and gentle in manner and language, they should require from pupils prompt obedience, courtesy, and politeness; they should aim at such discipline in their schools as would be exercised by a kind and judiclous parent in his family, avoiding corporal punishment in all cases where milder measures can be successfully employed, and they should never engage in violent controversy with any pupil in presence of the school. Corporal punishment in schools should always be a last resort, and never a first resort; that is, it should be placed at the far end of the list of penalties, and should not be administered in the presence of other pupils, and should always be reformatory in its character. Such a punishment should never be administered with anything except a light rattan or switch. Striking a child about the head or face with a book, or the hand, or with anything else, is strictly forbidden. Never put hands upon a pupil with whom you have occasion to talk concerning any offense bommitted in school. All punishment, such as pushings, shakings, thumpings, Jerkings, pinchings, etc., are improper, and are forbidden. In the correction of pupils there are two classes of penalties:

I. Privations—Such as not being permitted to

are forbidden. In the correction of pupils there are two classes of penalties:

1. Privations—Such as not being permitted to enjoy the following privilegres: 1. Of attendance at school. 2. Of recess. 3. Of recting with class. 4. Of seat in the school room. 5. Of play. 6. Of dismissal with schoolmates. And also 7. Fines for injury to property.

11. Personal punishment—As: 1. Extra tasks. 2. Reproof. 3. Censure. 4. Discredit marks. 5. Confinement. 6. Disgrace by suspension or expulsion. 7. Corporal punishment.

"Did that go forth as a recommendation or merely a general suggestion?"

"Not as a recommendation, but as a statement of my own thoughts on the subject. You will see that I make corporal punish.

ment of my own thoughts on the subject. You will see that I make corporal punishment a last resort, as it should always be. Even then I speak of it in general terms, without recommending it in the schools here, but merely referring to it as

Even then I speak of it in general terms, without recommending it in the schools here, but merely referring to it as

A POSSIBLE MODE OF PUNISHMET, and relegating it to the far end of the list of penalties. Up to the time when this circular was issued there had been a good deal of shaking, thumping, and pinching of scholars, and I was directed to restrict it. So I wrote this circular as much for that as for anything else. As far as I am personally concerned, I can say that I have never punished a child. The pupils under my care have always known that I maintained the right to do so, and it was probably from that circumstance that it mever became necessary. Suspension and expulsion are modes of punishment which do very well in some cases, but the fact is that parents are complaining all the time because there are not more stringent regulations. We have had to suspend a good deal, but the parents almost invariably say they prefer that their children should be punished and kept at school."

"Corporal punishment has been practically abandoned here, has it not,—in theory at least?"

"Instead of its being a very common thing, it is only in rare cases that it is reserted to. Probably no complaint like this has arisen in the past five years. The secret of it is that the children have been punished in other ways,—reported to their parents, and, in short, managed with in a way to avoid anything of this sort. There is a great deal in knowing how to manage children. You can't make a rule that will cover all cases, because no two cases are alike, With 50,000 or 60,000 children in the schools, it is rather remarkable that we have gotten along as well as have done in this respect."

"From all the accounts you have seen of this particular flogging, Mr. Doty, don't you rather incline to the opinion that it would have been well if the Principal and the teacher had Pursued the Miller of the served to in your aller of the principal and the teacher had

PURSUED THE MILDER AND MORE BATIONAL METHODS

PURSUED THE MILDER AND MORE RATIONAL METHODS
outlined in the rules and referred to in your circular?" asked the reporter at the end of a long conversation on the general subject of school discipline.

"Where I can consistently do so," was the reply, "I believe it my duty to sustain my teachers. But I wouldn't strain a point to do it. Under all the circumstances, provided the facts are as stated,—and I shall wait till I hear from Mr. Vail before I finally make up my mind on the subject,—I am inclined to believe that it would perhaps have been better to have reported the boy to his parents, or to have resorted to some of the other methods of enforcing the discipline."

Apparently, Mr. Doty could hardly say, with an approving conscience, that Mr. Vail and Miss Smith had, in this particular instance at least, maintained "a firm but kind discipline , . . in the use of such means as a wise head, a forbearing and patient spirit, and a loving heart can approve."

It is just possible that this matter may come up before the Board of Education to-night in some shape or other, and, if t does, that at least one of the Inspectors will introduce a rule prohibiting corporal punishment. Should it pass, it would put the Board in a definit position on this matter, instead of leaving the question of punishment to the discretion of the teachers, some of whom would seem to be decidedly deficient so far as that quality is toncerned.

INDIANA ECLECTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Indiana State Eclectic Association met this morning, being called to order by the President, Dr. J. being called to order by the President, Dr. J. B. Shultz, of Logansport. Dr. G. W. Pickerill, of this city, was chosen President, and, after a few preliminary proceedings, an address of welcome to the city was delivered by Dr. Lish. Dr. J. M. Scudder, of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, was called upon for an address, and spoke on the general history of the institute and was called upon for an address, and spoke on the general history of the institute and the present progress of the school. The President appointed as a Board of Censors Drs. D. Lish, D. P. Kennedy, E. Hubbard, C. P. Perry, and C. H. Abbot, to whom the credentials and applications of persons desiring admission were referred. The Board reported favorably the following

persons as having good credentials and being worthy: Drs. J. J. Burton, of Royal Centre; John L. Lehman, of Fort Branch; George Hamsher, of Greenfield; and John A. Henning, of Redkey. The President, in his address, spoke of the progress and characteristics of the school, and took a very radical position on race deterioration, holding that marriage should be prohibited to every one infected with constitutional or mental disease. The question was discussed throughout as one of great importance to society and the medical profession.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

Mr. Townsend Withdraws—Testimony of Experts—The Case Near Its Close. West Point, N. Y., May 12.—United States District Attorney Townsend has withdrawn from the Whittaker case. Regarding his withdrawal, Prof. Greener made the following statement: "Townsend submitted a long report to the Secretary of War concerning the case up to last Thursday. He saw no further necessify for his continuance in the case unless the Secretary should order him to continue. Townsend's withdrawal is not based on any belief in Whittaker's guilt. On the contrary, his views are stated is not based on any belief in Whittaker's guilt. On the contrary, his views are stated positively in his report to be the reverse, but he feels that his presence from the first has been irritating or obnoxious to those conducting the case for West Point, and his pronounced views and outspoken ways have only served to make the antagonism and discourtesy the more marked."

only served to make the antagonism and discourtesy the more marked."

The session was taken up with the testimony of experts in handwriting. When expert Southworth was about leaving the stand, Prof. Greener, Whittaker's friend, handed the Court some questions to be asked Southworth. A long consultation was held by the Court, and finally it consented to put them. The questions were in reference to the printed fac similes of Whittaker's handwriting and the note of warning recently printed ing and the note of warning recently printed in the New York Herald, and were as follows:

in the New York Herald, and were as follows:

First—Had he seen or been offered a copy of the New York Herald of May 6 before making his first report?

Second—Had he seen or had submitted to him the same newspaper before making today's report?

Third—Had he read the seports of other experts before making his reports?

Prof. Greener prefaced his questions by saying he was informed on the highest authority that Recorder Sears took a copy of the Herald, in the presence of three witnesses, and said he would show it to Southworth; that he had reason to believe he had shown it to Southworth, and desired to have the facts brought out.

Southworth answered all the questions affirmatively, and said in explanation that the Herald fac similes were imperfect, and that he had not read the Herald's comments, and the slight view he had did not influence his report.

the slight view he had did not influence his report.

Recorder Sears said he had the paper, and, if he had shown it, he did not see what it had to do with the case.

The effect of this was to send the Court into a long secret session.

Recorder Sears is authority for saying that the Court will endeavor to close the case this week, when probably the identity of the writer or writers fixed upon by the experts will be disclosed. The report of the Court, when finished, will be given to Gen. Schofield under seal. He may review it, and make it public, or transmit it unopened to the War Department.

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Wife of
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ings always on hand. J. K. KIMBALL. general broker, 180 Clark-st., Room 5.

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intures, etc., with youd lease. Apply to C. F.
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CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABrison-sta, four blocks couth of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$1.50 for \$10 per week from
\$10 for \$10 to \$10 t HASTINGS HOUSE, M AND IS EAST ADAMS.
Sper week. Day board, 14 per week. Transients, 51.50
per day. per day.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE-ST. (OPPOSITE M. Northwestern Depot)—81.50 to El per day; rooms without meals, 500 to \$1 per day; board and room, \$5 to \$1 per week; day-board, \$1 per week.

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FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS DESIRING board for the summer will find large, alry rooms and first-class accommodations by addressing D. J. LAKE, Lake Forest, Ill.

FOUR BOANDERS DESIRED IN A PRIVATE family, near depot, large grounds and plenty of truit; invalids and eiderly people preferred. Address H. W. COBB, Wheston, Ill. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEMAN, Address, stating all particulars, K fill Tribune office.

DOARD—WITH ROOM, FOR YOUNG GENTLE-man, must be within reasonable distance of Cark-st. bridge. K fr. Tribune office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ANOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE
A NOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE
A Co., 48s and 560 west Madison-st. have now the
largest and most varied stock of
they have ever carried. Chamber sets from £8 to
\$125. Carpets from 50 cents a yard upwards. Parlor
suits from £8 to \$150.
Also crocker, silver, and glassware, and in fact
everything needed for housekeeping.
Select your goods now to be delivered before the
rise. Make a small payment and pay the balance
monthly.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,
36 and \$6 West Madison-st.
Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

TOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, NICE GAS.

FOR SALE—CHRAP, FOR CASH, NICE GAS fritures, Stor 30 yards of parlor carpeting, and one 725% new Branswick Dilliard table, with balls and everything complete. Call 32 Room 2, 22 South Clark-st. Ciark-st.

MARBLE-TOP DRESSING SUITS, VELVET AND body Brussele carpets, pillows, bedding, etc., as a bargain, at private residence. Has Wabsab-av. (new number).

TORAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN
Co., money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. St East Van Buren-st.
CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIRS, ETC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRY, 189 West Monroe-st. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS, Clean, dry lotts by elevator, at low rates. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, IS and IS Wabnahav.

THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 26 TO 226.
East Randolphat., is storing three-fouring of all the furniture this spring. Comparison does it. CLAIR VOYANTS.

A STROLOGIST—MRS. DR. Ed. IS. NEVER FAILS
A to read the past, present, and future correctly.
Speculators in stocks or mines, also those in trouble
and wish to know what best to do, will do well to consuit her. Office 77 South Green-st.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST
advisor on love, marriage, fails friends, busness, etc. 361 West Madison-st. Always at home.
Fee die and il.

TO RENT-HOUSES North Sice.

TO RENT-THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND bessessed brick dwelling, is feet front, with large brief and the state of the state o

and Johns.

TO RENT-WURNISHED HOUSE, 119 NORTH LA Saile-st, stote-front, three stories and basement, in good order, ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire of A. R. SCHANTON, on the premises, or Room II Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT-S-870RY AND BASEMENT ERICK. modern improvements, 30 webster-av. JOHN S. MALTMAN, 4 Clark-st. Room g. Department of the control of t South Side.

basement stone-front house, between Twenty arth and Twenty-fith-sis.; all modern improvents; 25. THOMAS & BRAGG, 127 La Salle-st. TO RENT-YOUR-BOOM FLAT (BRICK) 370 Bills-av., 515. Furnished house, ample grounds ear suburb, 20. TOMLINSON, is Metropolitan look.

Block.

TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 678 LAKE
Park-sv., corner Thirty-first-st. Call at T. J.
SHAY & CO., corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av.
TO BENT-A DESIRABLE S-ROOM HOUSE,
1 partly furnished, on South Park-av., north of
Twenty-sith-st., to family who will board two adults
for rent of same. Address OWNER, Tribune office.
TO RENT-49 FRET OF GROUND ON STATEst. near Fourteenth-st. J. H. EOFF, Room II,
Heaper Block.

O RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED OCTA-gon, south-front house, if rooms, all modern con-enlences. 66 West Jackson-st. veniences. 68 West Jackson-si.

To RENT-FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE. WITH John. 15 South Leavilk-si, near Adams. SOUTT AGE. 15 SOUTH CLOSETS, and exclusive use of bath-room, to one or two parties without small children, furnished or not, near the south of without board; no cooking allowed in rooms. SOUTH AGE. 15 SOUTH AGE. 1 with or without board; no cooking allowed in rooms, 30t West Adams-st.

To BENT-THE ELEGANTLY PURNISHED I stone-front house corner Monroe-st and Oakierav; all moderent conveniences. Will rent low to responsible tenant without children until October or November. Apply on premises.

TO RENT-THE ELEGANT TWO-9TORY AND basement marols—front Ed West Washington-st, near Idncoin; or will renew the premises.

TO RENT - AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED I house, two-story and basement, consisting of ten rooms and bein-room, farmace, and gas-fixtures. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT - AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED I house, two-story and basement stone-front, ten rooms, Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., for four months, from June I. Best of references required. Address & &, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, NO. 122 WASHingion-st: No. 52 West Adams-st, a very nice house. Is being
put in order; 850.
No. 52 Park-av. all modern improvements; 860.
No. 520 Wabash-av., corner Thirtieth-at; 850.
Eight-room cottage, No. 535 Vernon-av.
We also have a store in a brick building, No. 554
Milwaukee-av, and one at No. 1856 State-st., suitable
for grocery stores.

TO RENT-AT THE BRAUFIFUL VILLAGE OF Geneva, ill., a large hotel or boarding-house; also large two-story dwelling, attented on shady and soautifully elevated grounds; a medicinal spring on resultses; six trains daily to and from Cheaco, and a every way a charming summer residence. Inquire 66. A. SACKETT. Geneva, or CHAS. L. EASTON, if Washington-st. IM Washington-st.

TO RENT-GOOD HOUSE AND LARGE BARN IN

Brighton, corner Thirty-ninth-st, and Westernty, with six acres of ground, good for regetable garien. Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 18 Washington-st,
eal estate and loans. TO BENT-FLATS

TO RENT-FLATS ON SOUTH SIDE, CONVE ent to business centre and suitable for small fa lies. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 100 L6 Se TO RENT-ER WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE MAT teson House, I fist of five rooms left. JAS. M GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room & North Side.

TO RENT-ELEGANT 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, with bath-rooms, gas fixtures, and all improvements. New building, 62 and 42 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms IJ and IR.

South Side.

O RENT-SEVERAL UNFURNISHED, OR, IF
desired, furnished rooms, on suite or separate, in whash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address H Si, ributhe office. TO RENT-PIRST AND SECOND PLOORS OF tage Grove-av, and Douglas Station. Address K 61, Pribune office. Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 1349 Michigan-ay. (new number.)

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AY.—AN ELEGANT I suite of rooms unfurnished, or furnished if desired; hot and cold water, gas, bath; or will rent singly to gentlemen. Address K.Ts, Tribune office. TO RENT-AT 35 STATE-ST., SECOND FLOOR, nicely-furnished, double front rooms; new.

TO RENT-4 FINE BOOMS, EAST OF STATE st.; all modern improvements. Z Twenty-eighth st., near Wabash-av. North Side.

To RENT-NO. 25 INDIANA-ST.-FURNISHED
rooms, without board, singly or in saites.

To RENT-TWO FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE, UNfurnished except carpets, in a private family,
Reference. 32 East Indiana-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV Buffeet north of Twenty-second-et., chesp to good party. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 5 Dear born-st. TO RENT-OFFICES-CORNER OF CLARK AN Washington-sas, in Methodist Church Block. In quire of A. R. SCRANTON, Boom 12 in the block. TO BENT-PART OF OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR
No. & Dearborn-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-LARGE DRY BASEMENT, WITH use of elevator. Apply at & Wabash-av.

TO RENT-A HOTEL AT WINNETKA, 2: ROOMS, two blocks from depot, low to a good tenshit. Apply to JAS. L. WILLSON, Winneska, or H. C. MORET, 29 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT POW-trally located. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Selie-st.

TO RENT-BARN FOR FIVE OR SIX HORSES AT 329 Clark-st, R. J. H. ROFF, 12 Reaper Block.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO HENT-A HOUSE OF ABOUT rooms near Lincoin Park or Chicago-av.; rennot to exceed \$\frac{1}{2}\$; good references given. Address HOLTON, & Dearborn-st. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A LADY TEACHER of election for some lent to street railways, suitably furnished for reception of pupils and light housekeeping. Address W & Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OR CUTTAGE OF the street of the stree when the control of t

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT FOR and 3 children. North Side preferred. Address K. 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE family with breakfast and 6-o'clock Chang. Ploase address, stating location and terms, K. 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR a gentleman. Private family living on North Side preferred. Address, with terms per month, K. 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HURNISHED ROOM FOR a gentleman. Private family living on North R. 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—TWO or three rooms, furnished or anfurnished. Address K. 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEARE—A GOOD Warain elevator for two years, with the privilege of five must be in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in a good location and rent cheap; will may rent in the set of the cheap.

AVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, Rooms and the Brandolph et. Established 186.

Ay AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 36 Dearborn-et. Room II.

A T7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON PROPACTURE of the courties. To Dearborn-et. Room and other securities. W. N. ALLIEY, E. Dearborn-et. Room of the courties of cray description, at GOLDWIND'S Loan and Bullion Office Glorensed, De Rast Madison-et. Established 186.

HIGHEST PHICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS Hand Picketty Bank books, and Scandinay Ma. HIGHERT PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank pertiscates. His HOLMES, General Broker, & Washington-st. Broker, St Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MACHIN

675, war-shouse receipts, and other good sol
aterals. J. J. OWEN, St La Salie-st., Room St. MONEY TO LOAMON PURNITURE ETC. WITHOUI removal. PARRY, as West Monroe-st.
TO LOAN-ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED PROperty, sums of 64.00 and above at 64 and 1 commission. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Ja., Room 4, 70 La
Saile-st. Name of the state of the state

\$10.000 TO EXTEND A MANUFACTUR-bill pay the investment in one year; will been be stricted investmention. No attention paid to brokers or speculators. Principals only. Address, with full name. & El Tylings office.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-MALE HELP,

Bookkeepers, Clarks, &c.

WANTED-CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE
to sell mirror needle-cases, synoptical needlecases, needle packages, and other fast selling and selling stop of the selling WANATED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG "ORDER clerk," one who has had experience at order counter. Address, giving reference, & 8, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO CLOTHING SALESMEN. THE Globe One-Price Clothiers, B6 Clark-st.

WANTED — COATMAKERS, PANTMAKERS, and vestmakers, in custom department, at GDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO.S. Twenty-second-st. and Archer-sv. Good price paid to first-class workmen. WANTED-PAPER-HANGERS. HILGER & CO. WANTED—A GOOD BOOKRINDER WHO CAN
forward and finish to go to a smell city; permanent employment and fair wares to the right man
and the complete of the complete of the right man.
By and ill Monroe-st. WANTED-TWO HOUSE PAINTERS, APPLY to SWARTZ & MASON, Goshen, Ind. WANTED-ONE GOOD GALVANIZED IRON cornice man. Peoria Roofing Company, Peoria

WANTED—TEN PURNITURE FININHERS AND Bre boys to work in finishing-room; steady job. Bioh. 7. Hambrook Manufacturing Co., 128 North Despisince-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAHLORS—COAT AND PANTS makers, to go to the country; good wages and steady work guarantsed. Apply at MEYER. STRAUSS & GOODMAN'S, corper Fifth-sy. and Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FEW PIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS to go to Geneva lake, Wis; Canadians pre-ferred. Apply to Craine Bro's, Mantre Co., 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MACHINIST. TWO. GR. THERE WANTED — MACHINIST, TWO OR THREE first-class vise and in the hands; good wages paid and steady work. Address or apply to Union Iron Works Clinton, Iows.

WANTED—TO—GO. TO CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, capable cornice-maker that on take charge of outside work. Apply at HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO. ZI Lake-st., Thursday morning. S Lake-st., Thursday morning.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TINNERS FOR Santa-Fe, New Mexico, Apply at HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO., Stake-st., Thursday morning. WANTED-THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT WANTED—CAKE BAKER AT CORNEB MICHIgan-av. and Twenty-second-si.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands check binding and cutting paper
stock. O. P. BASSETT & OO., N and % Randolph-st. WANTED-4 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 88 HAST WANTED-SEVERAL PIRSTCLASS CABINETmakers. Apply at A. H. ANDREWS & CO.S.
Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.
WANTED-S GOOD CARPENTERS, 22.20 PER
day, corner Twenty-seventh and State-siz.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. 4

K. W. Co., 10 for iron-mines, 10 for lilnois

free fare. J. H. SPERBOCK, 2 West Randelph-8. W ANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORRHS; WAGE 15 to \$1.50 per day; 160 choppers, sawminands, etc.; free fars. CHRISTIAN & CO., 200 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to the Manager, Hoom 1 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TRAVEL. Winter the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota for a boys' and youths' clothing-house. Must have a cood trade, and be well recommended. Address STROUSS, MOORE & BEIRS, Rochester, N. Y. WANTED-TOUNG PHYSICIANS WHO HAV! Wa limited practice to assist us in piscing Wood! Household Practice Medicine; liberal inducement offered. MOONEY & SMARY, IN South Clark-st. Offered. MOONEY & SMART, IS South Cinck-st.

WANTED-BOY TO FOLD AND DIRECT CIRculars, sweep office, run errands, pack goods,
and be generally useful. Fay moderate but sure
every Monday. Address in own handwriting, given
age and reference, K ff, Tribane office.

WANTED-AGENTS-LARBELLIF FAST-SKLLing books relating to ireland; large commissions; send for catalogue. P. T. SHERLOCK, IIS
Randolph-st.

sions; send for catalogue. P. T. SHERLOCK, 118 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO PUT up drugstiv's Sunday orders; one acquainted with the business; also a strong porter, familiar with drugs. Address & 65. Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS, STRANGERS SEEKING business, and the unemployed everywhere, to sell staple goods; guaranteed to pay 48 to 870 avec on small capital; \$1 sample free. Address, with stamp, MERRILL & CO, Room 2.7 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, OF GOOD ADdress and a responsible, thorough worker, to act as grant and a responsible, thorough worker, to act as grant and a responsible than after the positions are worker, to act as grant or proporting the stabilished in the right man are opportunity is ofered for a safe, permanent, and profitable engagement. Call on HATCH, HEATH & AVERY, 80 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SOLICIT ORDERS WANTED-A PERSON TO SOLICIT ORDERS
W for Mult's Commostion for Preventing and
Removing Scale in Steam Boliers; a large commission will be given to the right man. Address, with
references, to NDWARD MUST, Sixty-second and
South-size, Philadelphia, Pa. with a beautiful lawn.

459 WABASH-AV.-FURNISHED BOOM TO 1907 MICHIGA N.AV. ENEW NO.)—A LARGE for two persons. And nicely furnished front room with board.

1907 MICHIGA N.AV. ENEW NO.)—A LARGE for two persons. References and bash.

References to EDWARD MUFF, Sixty-second and South-sts. Philadelphis, Pa.

WANTED—5 BOYS FOR RUBBING AND FILL-for two persons. References to EDWARD MUFF, Sixty-second and south-sts. Philadelphis, Pa.

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WANTED—5 BOYS FOR RUBBING AND FILL-for two persons. References to EDWARD MUFF, Sixty-second and South-sts. Philadelphis, Pa.

WATED-A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD to do errands in a merchant tailor store. Must be well recompreseded from his last place. Apply at 26 South Clark-ts. A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND STEINWAY Grand, Square, and Upright Pinnos, some of them but little used and as good as new; also for take very low, second-hand planos of other makes taken in exchange. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway oisnos at other places. I/ON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERD—MUST HAVE the room it occupies—Magnificent Centennial upright plano taken in exchange for other property, and will be sold without regard to cost or value. Immense sacrifice. Must have money. Call at 725 West Madisou-st.

Madison-st.

(RAND CLEARING SALE OF DECKER BRON',
Mathushek, and Story & Camp planos; also of
second-hand planos and organs for fifteen days, at
special low prices to make room for our heavy spring
stock shortly to arrive, which will be displayed in our
olegant new warerooms, now being enlarged and refitted. STORY & CAMP, IS and ED State-st. RENT KIMBALL, ORGANS OB

NEW UPHIGHT PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, NEW ORGANS, To rent or for sale on installments at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sta

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LDERNEY REGISTERED BUILL AND THE
A thoroughpred stallion, Malcolm, by imported
Bonnie Scotland, will stand for the season at Piftyirth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 570 AND 573 WABASHsurpassed carriages grove-av.

of the carriages from the great houses of Brewster &
Co., (of Broome-at.) Now the
and H. Hooker & Co. will be the command of the
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c with A. D. T. Telephone.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES, FIT. FOR ALL USE;
One week's trial given. A large stock of first-class
top shd open buggies, made by best makers; 20 top
delivery wagons, 20 open delivery wagons; all kinds of
harness. Will seil on monishly payments or exchange.
Money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 25 State-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—SOME VERY STYL—
tha and fast roadsters, sheety bred; also some fine
carriage horses, and a handsome and safe family
horse; all warranted. 25 Wabash-ay, Palmer House
Stables.

This and lass roses and a handsome and safe family horse; all warranted. 28 Wabash-av, Palmer House Stables.

FOR SALE—3 YOUNG HORSES JUST FROM THE COUDTY. SE and SS West Lake-at.

FOR SALE—4 TOUNG HORSES JUST FROM THE COUDTY. SE and SS West Lake-at.

FOR SALE—VEHY CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND Clarence carriage at 30 Michigand-at, hear franklin.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, NEARLY NEW, ONE of Pennoyer's best. Address & 8t. Tribune office.

HAVE SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGgies and road wagons; also new buggies and sasket phastons of my own make. This State-st. R. C. HAVDE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Goo. P. Rowell & Co.? Newspaper Advertising Bureau, By Byrneo-st. X. I. Send for direction.

A BELLABLE PARTY WILL GIVE SECURITY A for goods and travel for a firm who will pay his traveling expenses. Address & 8t. Tribune office.

WILL GUARANTEE ALL ACTIVE, HONEST, and industrious men out of apployment with a permanent and herative business by addressing & S. Tribune office.

TBUTH—NO HUMBUG—IF ANY ONE NEED MY service to discover gold and silver mines, treasures buried in the earth, spring water, and where to put dong lightning roots, I will locate it by the nevertailing bequested divinations. Address for three days, DISCOVERER, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING, THE inter part of this month, a 3-story brick house, with store front, Size feet; stone foundation 3 feet and where the part of this month, a 3-story brick house, with store front, Size feet; stone foundation 3 feet. Address & St. Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING, THE inter part of this month, a 3-story brick house, with store front, Size feet; stone foundation 3 feet. Address & St. Tribune office.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING, THE interpretation of the part of the month, a 3-story brick house, with store front, Size feet; stone foundation 3 feet. Address & St. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A THREE-RUN MILL, INCLUI F a 6thorse-power engine and boilers; price low. WM. McGREGOR & CO., 52 and 55 South ton-st. Machinery for sale—12-Horse power boliers and machinery of a fully-equipped plantag-mill, insteading shafting, pulleys plantag and the running order, together with a three-slory frame building, 36210 free, fulled old brick in wall, one-story brick office on sith, 1820 feet; two Beachet's patent seasoning tanks, 40 feet of railroad tract; ali to be removed. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to SOPER, BRAINERD & CO., 2 West Folk-et, Chicago. \$20,000 WORTH OF STAPLE MERCHAN-dise in good order, to exchange in lots of E.OR or upwards, for one-third cash, balance farming land. Address Box 57, 54, Joseph, Mo.

WANTED-PERALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN TO DO WASH-by Ing. cooking, and ironing. Apply at 815 Wabaan av., between Tairty-area and Tairty-arcoind-a. WANTED-A KITCHEN GIRL AT 69 WEST WANTED-I WANT AN A I GIRL TO GO TO

Byanston; good wages, small family, beautiful
place. Address & &, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GEN housework; small family and good wage ply at 6ff West Monroe-st. WANTED-1 GOOD WOMEN FOR SCRUBRING BOOMS. HE WANTED-1 GOOD WOMEN FOR SCRUBRING BOOMS. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general bousework. Apply at 386 Indians-sv. (new No.)

WANTED-SECOND GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. WANTED-A GOOD CHAMBER GIRL. APPLT at 48 Wababi-av., comper of Eddridge cour.
WANTED-A COMPRIENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at new No. 242 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A COMPRIENT GIRL FOR SECOND work Apply at new No. 28E Michigan-str.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG WOMAN TO make high wages. It's south Clark and Good well to make high wages. It's South Clark and Good well to make high wages. It's South Clark and Good well to make high wages. It's South Clark and Good R.

WANTED-A COMPRIENT GIRL FOR GEN-Call at 315 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOND GOOK AT 25 RAST INDI-ana-st, at once.

WANTED-A GOOD GOOK AT 25 RAST INDI-ana-st, at once.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOURS-core. To Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR NOEWEGIAN girl to do general housework; good wares. Coll at 35 North Ada-st, between Lake and Randolph.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-to the fourth of the state of two at 25 Dearborn-st, References.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-oral housework at 52 North La Salic-st. German of English preferred. Inquire immediately.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 35 Fitton-st. W ANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR ONE OLD LADT:
W ANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR
Or seneral housework in family of three. German
at 257 Michigan—v., near Twenty-second—it. at 1357 Michigan-sv., near Twenty-second-si.

WANTED-1 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AND one chambermaid. B West Madison-si., Tun-perance Coffee House.

WANTED-ONE PIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK. one scrub woman, and one dishwasher. Apply at the Clarence House, corner State and Harrison-size.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OF Washington-si. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework in strictly private family Il Park-av.

WANTED-COMPATENT HANDS TO WORK OR Indies' garments. Also apprentices, at H Harmon-court.

WANTED-COMPATENT HANDS TO WORK OR INDICATED TO WORK OR MORE THANKS TO WORK OF THE TRANSMIN-61. WANTED-NURSE GIRL FOR BARE IS MONTHS
old. Nest and tidy, with good reference. IS
Thirty-third-st.
WANTED-AT 265 WARREN-AV.—A GIRL TO
purse an 5 months' old child and to assess in

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPATHNT AND reliable girl to take care of two children; to go East for summer; must have best of references; French, Swede, or German preferred. Apply at its Michigan-ev., Bat No. 8. WANTED - GOOD IRONERS AT SO SOUTH Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDI
Vian giris for private families, hotels,
boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, me kills

WANTED - TWO CULTURED LADIES TO travel on majory. Call or address TYLER 2 CO., Room 7 Central Music-Hall, Chicago. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN agents for Life of Zacharish Chandler, duction by Hon. Jan. G. Slaine. TT LEE 4-00.

Address WATCHMAREH, 25 hast indiana-ta.

Conchases, Textmeters, 456

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUACHMAY IN A Street, 15 hasting, by a Sweeter, understands the business theoroughly. Address R 65, Tribunes codes.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN AS coachunas. Understands his business theoroughly, and can bring good references. R 51, Tribune codes.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OF groom by a single mon (English); superstanced and careful driver. First-class testimonias. R 6, Tribune codes.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Sweete) as first-class coachunas, scher, relinion, and competent. Best city references. R 6, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN BY COACHMAN BY young single man; Sweete; good ridge. III Wabush-av. for three days.

bush-ay, for three days.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISHMAN, Sage 22, who is a good scholar, employment of any kind. Is willing to work. Address Hell, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG HAN OF Sability and integrity in a first-class business is the city, where, after getting acquainted, could get as laterest. References exchanged. Address E 7, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN Who has had a large mercantile experience is brookkeeping, Snandering, corresponding, collecting, and credits. Box of reference. Address E 7, Tribune office. DITUATION WANTED BY A TOUNG MAN TO BUT OF LOWER TOWN TO TAKE CHAPTER OF PROPERTY CONTROL BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL BY AN ACCOUNT. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN WE gookle binefish, German, and Boilenshan leaves periesced deriver, desires a disastion of any finely nefrank of works growery clark perferred. Phones a ply at or address R.S., Lift De Coues-st.

NITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. BOTHATION WANTED—PRIVALE.

Domesties.

OFFUATION WANTED—BY A VERY CAPARIA. O trasty is wellah giri for general work in small family. Good reference. Left Twentiethest.

OFFUATION WANTED—IN NICE PRIVATE kept. Zido Cottage Grove-av.

OFFUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or to dis general housework; private family. Plense call at 205 Butterfield-st.

OFFUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE. O CREATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL. CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL THAT THOSPORED IN THE COMPETENT GIRL. CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL THAT THOSPORED IN THE COMPETENT GIRL. CITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL THAT THOSPORED IN THE COMPETENT GIRL THAT THE COMPETENT GIRL THE COMPETENT GIRL THAT THE COMPETENT GIRL THAT THE COMPETENT GIRL THAT THE COMPETENT GIRL THE COMPET and from in private ramity. Call at the Description.

SPICATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COO
in a small family; no washing or from the property of the small family; no washing or from the property of the private of th Offication Wasted by a good gibl in a first class private family to do general housework. Please crif at 1964 South Despiaines-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT be do second work and sawing in a private to References. Call at M Huron-st.

CITUATION WANTED BY A SOURC LADY AS dressmaker and seemstress in private family. As objection to assist in light horsework. & 71, Tribune CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO CAKE Care of children. Parties out of termor to tending to heave preferred. Address W 61, Tribuse CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE OF references given. Address Mass GLAIR MIT CHELC Chicago, III.
CITUATION WANTED—BY WORKING HOUSE OF Recept in annil family. Best of references given call at or address Mit Prairie-ay. STUATIONS WANTED PARILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or Gerrann frames here can be supplied at G. DUNKE'S office 16 Milyennice av.

STUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES SUPPLIES With fret-ciaes female help for all albeits of work Mrs. R. FAOMMHOLD OF Intestitemens office, as distinct, between Clark and La Salin.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR FIRST CLASS cooks no washing; also, for German girl to a housework. Mits. WHITAKHE, 26 North Clark-s. Miscellancous.
CITUATION WANTED-AN CLERK, CAS
O coprist, companion, by an educated, accoust
young woman. West hide Registry, M. Mun.
Bureau of Literature.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL TO travel with a fady; no objection to children. In draw, A.R. R. Tribute office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE.

E. Wood, Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Belvidere; John M. Barton, incinnati; and John C. Bagley, Rushville, Ill.,

ALEXANDER HUME, Galt, Ont.; P. M. Barrett, oughton, Mich.; J. H. Hulbert, McGregor, Ia.; ad J. P. Forbes, Denver, Colo., are at the Sher-

MARY GANOWSKI, 4 morths old, died yesterday norning without the attendance of a physician ther father's residence, No. 80 Cornelia street. he Coroner was notified.

MR. L. D. PARKER, for some years past clerk o Col. J. J. Wilson, District Superintendent of he Western Union Telegraph Company in this lity, has been appointed Assistant District Su-crintendent of that Company. THE temperature yesterday, as observed by anasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-se Building), was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a., 64; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 61. Baromer, 8 a. m., 20.30; 8 p. m., 29.72.

eport of the annual election of offi-e Chicago Call Board, it should have st that Mr. N. B. Ream was elected ident, and that Mr. Gill W. Peaslee ed to fill the vacancy thus caused in of Directors.

THE members surviving of Company D, One lundred and Thirty-fourth lilinois Volunteer afantry, met last evening at the Palmer House, at attendance being quite large. It was decided hold a banquet at the Palmer on the 23d of me, when all the surviving members are exceed to be present.

sn-monrem examination of the body of smith, of No. 374 State street, who was ed to have died of heart disease, revealed had been choked by a large piece of ak lodging in the largnx. He was ined while eating. The Coroner will send y to Akron, O., for burial.

regular annual meeting of the Woman's at Society was held last evening at the House, with a large attendance. The no of officers resulted as follows: Presi-Dr. Leila G. Bedell; Vice-President, Dr. Spork; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Carlanning; Censors, Drs. Jennie E. Smith, and Abby R. Underwood.

Julia Corlett, who was burned Tuesday vening at the barn fire on West Adams street, may not recover, as her injuries are more sere than was at first supposed. The symptons at night were alarming, and her friends, who ve near Morris, Grundy County, have been not for. She was a very bright and promising sing lady, and her fate is a hard one.

IN MEYER, a wayfarer, otherwise a tramp. Hoston, who beat his way from Omaha to ity, and who has been loafing about with scircus, gave himselfup to Omicer Jameson day saying he was sick and needed hoseare. He showed a broken arm, which had sen properly cared for, and upon which a ng sore had formed. He was taken to the y Hospital.

The wagon manufacturers of the West held a adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon in the Coal Exchange in the Grand Pacific Hotel, the last convention an advance was made, at since then wages and materials have increased in value, and a discussion was indulged as to the feasibility of another advance in the rice-list. Without coming to any conclusion we meeting adjourned until July 2, at the Grand

THE ladies connected with the Flower Mission were kept busy yesterday forenoon at the theneum Building fashioning into bouquets upd otherwise arranging the large number of lowers sent in by people residing in the various lowers sent in the yester and beautiful wild lowers were received, as well as a superbundance of lines. The flowers were sent to he various hospitals and charitable institutions in the city, and will gladden the sick-room of many an invalid for days to come.

many an invalid for days to come. The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Irish Republican Club was held in Judge Gary's court-room last evening, A. J. Orr in the chair. A resolution of respect to the memory of Thomas Turney, late a member of the Club, was presented and adopted, as was also a resolution enling for the appointment of a committee of three to cooperate with the Central Club in sending delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis June 20, to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Convention. The following were appointed as the Committee: C. E. Marvin, J. A. Cole, and Daniel McNeil. The Club adjourned for one month.

A VERY handsome festival altar clotn for rinity Church, in this city, has just been comago Society of Decorative Art, and is now on bition at their rooms, Pike Building, corner ate and Monroe streets. The frontal is of white brocaded satin, with central cross in y ecclesiastical embroidery in gold and col-with orphreys and superfrontal of deep red-tion which are embroidered groups of deli-flowers suringing from a cross of gold. The

DAVE THORNYON'S Union Democratic Club of the First Ward, met last night at the Palmer House, with Archibald Chisholm in the chair. There was a general and universal howl of indignation that there should be two Democratic clubs in the ward. They couldn't see why it was. O'Dowd, Merritt, Tillotson, Thornton, Meech, and Chisholm were appointed a committee to call on the Garden City fellows at the next meeting, and offer terms of peace. The silk stockings can't get along without the "short-hairs." But it seems that Mike McDonaid is furnishing funds for the latter, and their "bail" is full. J. P. Tillotson was elected Treasurer. There is a large fund in the treasury, which will be used for a banquet to the Democracy in general as soon as the fusion is consummated.

unmasted.

It following members of a committee apted by the General Assembly of the Presbynt Church to revise the forms of governand discipline of the Church are now in clity, having come together for their fifth on: The Rev. Dr. Craven, of Newark, N. the Rev. Dr. Magill, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Magill, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Magill, of Princeton, J.; the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Colum-O.; the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Colum-O.; the Rev. Dr. West, of Cincinnati; Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., and the Rev. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, Judge S. M., et of Chicago, Judge Breckinridge of St. s, and Judge Nixon of New Jersey. Justice us, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Joseph Allison, of Philadelphia, are members of the Committee are very delibing in proposing the changes to consider they have been appointed.

which they have been appointed.

The Committees of the Grand Army Posts and the Union Veteran Club and the Memorial Association, which have in charge the arrangements for a proper observance of Decoration-Day, held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Palmer House, with Comrade L. S. Hudson in the chair. The matter of how and where to obtain flowers was discussed, but left to the proper committee for action. The question of finance was also an important and absorbing topic. Gen. Mann. talking for the Memorial Association, said that what funds were in the hands of the Association he thought were at the disposal of the Committee. The question was also, as to who was going to raise the necessary additional funds—\$500—and where. Gen. Mann was instructed to call a meeting of the Memorial Association and report at the next meeting of the Committee. It was tated that the Rosebill Cemetery authorities would allow no crowd to invade the grounds on tated that the Rosehill Cemetery authorities ould allow no crowd to invade the grounds on scoration-Day to destroy flower-beds, trample er graves, etc. The decorating will be done by Committee and the friends of the deceased. sers. Cook, Goggin, and Wager were aputed a committee to secure a place for the ting up of wreaths, crosses, etc., by the s. The meeting adjourned until Monday ing at the same place.

THE City Treasurer yesterday received \$6,401 from the Water Department, \$882 from the Controller, and \$886 from the Collector.

The Town of Cicero yesterday paid the city \$600, which is its proportion of the expense of the construction of the Kedzie-avenue bridge.

The widows of the deceased fremen and well-semen will be paid their annuities for day at or the deceased fremen and policemen will be paid their annuities to-day at to'clock at the Controller's office.

The Fullerton-avenue works continue idle, because their operation is deemed unnecessary. The current in the river yesterday was at the ate of two miles per hour.

The new Alderpen are heginaling to the controller to the current in the river yesterday was at the sate of two miles per hour.

The new Aldermen are beginning to press their claims upon the Mayor, and especially those of the Democratic faith. He will have to make room for some of their friends, and the employes are keeping alive to the fact. There is another lull in the small-pox ex-tement. Not even the rumor of a new case as heard yesterday. Dr. De Wolf thinks the ar is about over, and, counting up the costs, he and that the expense for the last two months

BIDS were opened yesterday for dredging the ver. The competitors were Harry Fox & Co., B. Green, The Chicago Dredging & Dock ompany, C. H. Starke, and F. M. Knopf. They il bid upon two measurements, and for work in line sections of the river, but the figures were omixed that nothing could be made of them.

Dr. RAUCH, of the State Board of Health, was Dr. RAUCH, of the State Board of Health, was around yesterday urging the crection of the pumping-works at the canal-look provided for in the appropriation for the year. The only satisfaction he could get was that nothing would be done until after the Canal Commissioners had given the city the assurance in writing that when the works were established and the emptying of the river into the canal had commenced there would be no interference on the part of the State.

list is made to-day.

Mr. Jackson, from the Citizens' Association, had an extended interview with the Mayor yesterday on the question of establishing additional pumping-works, etc., and advocated the proposition advanced some months ago of building new works in the centre of the city. The Mayor held to his plan of putting additional engines in the West Side works. They did not succeed in changing one another's minds, and will not, and in the meantime if there is a deficiency in the water-supply there will be no way to remedy it.

Among the building permits issued vesterday

to remedy it.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to S. Corning Judd to erect a two-story dwelling. Delawan place, near State street, to cost \$12,000; one to R. Sheppard to erect three two-story dwellings, Nos. 174, 176, and 178 South Green street, to cost \$10,500; one to the same to erect two two-story dwellings, Nos. 187 and 189 South Green street, to cost \$7,000; and one to erect two two-story dwellings, Nos. 524 and 526. West Lake street, to cost \$7,000. A permit was also granted the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to erect a freight house 60x 570 feet, corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, to cost \$30,000.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, the jury, who were doubtless influenced by the youth and decent appearance of the prisoner, bringing in a verdict of acquittal. CHAIRMAN WOOD, of the Committee on Cou ty Poor-Farm, announces that at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning his Committee will nold a meeting at the Board rooms in order to consider the advisability of further visits to the country in search of a suitable farm.

THE Committee on Public Service will meet at 2 p. m. to-day in order to consider the matter of salaries. It is very important that the full Committee shall be present, as the Chairman of the Committee announces that unless all are present the consideration of the matter will be postponed.

THE County Court yesterday morning ordered that in the contested election case of Peter Johnson against James Stanton, the successful candidate for North Side Supervisor in the late town election, the ballots be opened and counted in the presence of the Town Clerk. The recount will probably begin this morning.

count will probably begin this morning.

JAILER CURRIER yesterday arrived home from
Wyoming Territory, where he had made a little
excursion in search of Martin Blake, the man
who carved Police-Sergeant Quinn some time
ago. It will be remembered that Blake jumped
his ball shortly after his indictment. Since then
the Sheriff heard of him in Wyoming Territory,
where he was said to be engaged in herding
cattle. He communicated with the Sheriff of
Rawlins, Wyo. T., who a few days ago notified
him that he had arrested Blake and was awaiting instructions. Requisition-papers were accordingly procured, and Mr. Currier started to
bring the bagged game home to Chleago, which
he safely accomplished yesterday.

FEDERAL NEWS.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold were dis ursed yesterday.

nd received \$12,000 in silver. amounted to \$29,726, of which \$21,507 was for spirits, \$2,257 for tobacco and cigars, \$436 for over, and \$5,385 for licenses. There were no ex-

JOHN JOYCE, a common sailor on the steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, yesterday complained that he had been brutally assaulted white off Wau-kegan by Thomas Gaffrey, the mate of the boat. After a preliminary examination Commissioner Hoyne held the mate in \$500 bonds to the Grand

THE collections for customs yesterday amounted to \$2,758. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: Gage Bros. & Co., 1 case milinery goods; Carson, Pric, Scott & Co., 1 case hosiery; D. Sander, 5 cases tobacco; Grommes & Ulrich, 100 cases gfn; F. Madlener, 13 packages liquors; A. B. Meeker & Co., 100

dry goods.

An intelligent mulatto of very light complexion came into Commissioner Horne's office yesterday and complained that he had been refused permission to eat in a cheap Clark street restaurant. He wanted a warrant for the restaurant man's arrest under the provisions of the Civil Rights act. The Commissioner took the case under advisement, and will decide whether to issue the warrant or not this morning. After consulting various authorities he was in doubt whether a restaurant could be embraced in the provisions of the act referred to.

THE JEWELERS. A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The second session of the Watchmakers' and Jeweiers' Guild of the United States was held in the club-room of the Sherman House yesterday orenoon, the President, E. R. P. Shurly, in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported delegates present and entitled to seats from the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, and Kansas. Messrs. M. S. Darling of Missouri, J. S. Blackney of Illinois, and J. H. Champion of Indiana, were appointed a Committee on Membership. After listening to an explanation of the objects and workings of the Jewelers' League of New York City by Mr. Sted Hale, the Guild adjourned until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session President Shurly delivered an address, wherein he stated that the Guild was inaugurated about one year ago, to protect the retail trade, and to promote good fellowship amongst the craft. The effect of the organization had been marked during the first year of its existence by a decided change from other days when the country was flooded with spurious circulars, and many other Jooked-for reforms had also been brought about. The following table was given, showing

THE PRODUCTION OF WATCHES Waitham Company.... Springfield, Ill., Company Elgin Company... Hampden Company... Howard Company...

MATRIMONIAL.

MOSS—SILVERMAN.

The wedding of Miss Rebecca Silverman, daughter of Laxarus Silverman, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Leopold Moss, was celebrated in grand style yesterday afternoon at the Temple K. A. M., corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Long before 5 o'clock, the hour announced for the ceremony, the church was filled with the friends of the young couple, and a large number of elaborate toilets were worn by the ladies present. In front of the altar was a large arch made up of smilax, evergreens, and callas, and from the centre of this was suspended an immense pink and white floral horse-shoe, inside of which was the monogram, "M.—S."

-8."
It was not until after 6 o'clock that the bridal party arrived at the church, and at hair-past 6 the procession marched up the alse in the following order, the organist executing the "Men-

ann, ushers; Miss Lottie Levi and Mr. ge Sliverman, Miss Moilie Sliverman and Mr. Rothschild, Miss Gustle Morris and Mr. uble, Miss Georgie Goodman and Mr. Myer Miss Carrie Moss and Mr. George Sachs, Della Riet and Mr. Samuel Goidsmith,

Moss, Miss Carrie Moss and Mr. George Sact Miss Della Riel and Mr. Samuel Goldsmit and Miss Sarah Hirsh and M Charles Rau, bridesmaids and groomsme Grandma Sachs and Mr. Louis Heilbron; M Lazarus Silverman, mother of the bride, and M F. Moss, father of the groom; Mrs. F. Mos mother of the groom, and Mr. Leopold Moss, tigroom; Miss Rebecca Silverman, father of the bride; Louis Levi and David Stein, ushers. A riving at the altar, the bridesmaids passed to the ft and the groomsmen to the right, while the bride and groom stepped forward to meet Rab Adler, who performed the ceremony according to the orthodox Jewish ritual. At its conclusion to the orthodox Jewish ritual. At its conclusion the procession passed down the centre aisle reverse order to the "Lohengrin Weddin March," and took carriages for the Palme House, where the reception—a very largely a tended one—was given.

OUR CANADIAN CITIZENS. A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GEORGE BROWN.
A meeting of Canadian residents of Chicagwas held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterda was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday evening for the purpose of taking action regarding the recent death of the Hon. George Brown.

There were present Messrs. C. D. Grasett, H. J. Grasett, William H. Park, W. A. Brunton, Hugh Janes, Edward Walker, W. J. Peterson, George B. Day, John Buckley, William McKay, Munro Leery, C. W. Cooper, Donald Moodie. A. J. O'Boyle, E. J. Ogden, M. D., A. C. Bell, C. R. Brooke, Joseph L. Boeuf, Benjamin Geroux, Robert D. Davis, Frank N. Kennin, James S. Trainer, J. S. Lozars, W. B. Sullivan, George N. Trainer, J. S. Lozars, W. B. Sullivan, George N. Holdcroft, J. S. Still, W. Still, George Rankin, J. C. Linau, George Mitchell, On motion, Dr. A. C. Bell was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. J. Grasett was appointed Sec-

On motion, Dr. A. C. Bell was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. J. Grasett was appointed Secretary.

The chair reminded those present that the meeting had been called for the purpose of expressing regret for the death of the Hon. George Brown, editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe and one of the leaders of Canadian politics for many years past.

Col. Brooke, in moving the adoption of the following set of resolutions, said that the late Mr. Brown was very well known in Chicago. Although the members of the meeting had left their country and settled among another branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, their hearts were sympathetic with the happenings of their mother country. Nothing which had happened there had stirred them more deeply than the death, within a few days back, of the Hon. George Brown, a sketch of whose political and journalistic career was given by the speaker. The resolutions were adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Canadian residents in Chicago have heard with profound sorrow of the death, by the assasin, of the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Canada, the founder and difor-in-chief of the Globe newspaper, and for nearly forty years one of the most prominent statesmen of the Dominion of Canada. He was the indomitable advocate of many great reforms, and had the rure fortune of living to see them all accomplished, and the country of his adoption firmly united in a confederation which will in future years enable her to rank among the most independent and happy nations of the world.

"That so useful a life should be thus struck."

the most independent and happy nations of the world.

"That so useful a life should be thus struck down is to the Dominion of Canada a national calamity, and to his numerous friends here, who have observed his political and literary life, a cause of the deepest regret.

"That this meeting instructs its Chairman and Secretary to forward a copy of the resolutions to his bereaved family, with an expression of its sympathy with them in the great and irreparable loss they have sustained, and as a mark of respect entertained by the Cauadian residents of Chicago for the memory of one whose name as a statesman has been so intimately connected with every movement for constitutional reform in a country which will remain endeared to them by early recollection."

Before the meeting broke up the Chair announced that the idea had been mooted that the occasion was a very favorable one for The Formation of an order of the state of

which would tend to bring Canadian residents of Chicago into closer relations than had hitherto been the case, and he suggested that after the meeting adjourned its members remain in their seats and proceed to hold another meeting to consider the feasibility of such action.

The meeting then adjourned and another was formed, with Mr. W. B. Sullivan in the chair, who suggested that a Chicago Canadian Clubwas among the pleasant possibilities of the gathering.

was among the pleasant possibilities of the gathering.

Speeches favorable to the formation of such an organization were made by Messrs. C. W. Cooper, Dr. Ogden, W. H. Park, Joseph Le Boeuf, and others, who united in characterizing the then present meeting as the largest concourse of Canadians they had met with since they left their native land. The opinion was general that if a club of a purely social, non-political nature were started, where Canadians might read the Dominion newspapers and meet one another, and where new-coming Canadians are considered to the common of the common o meet one another, and where new-coming Cana-dians might find friends upon their arrival in a strange land, the organization could not fail to be both useful and pleasant and in every way a

success.

On motion a committee was formed to take the preliminary steps towards forming the Club, and a meeting of its members for that purpose was called for to-morrow evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Pacific Hotel.

The meeting then adjourned.

FATAL FALL.

A DRUNKEN MAN DROPS THIRTY-FIVE FEET. Hiram Balcom, a young man of 25 years, while in a beastly state of intoxication at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell over the bannister of a stairway leading to the top floor of the build-ing, No. 117 Clark street, and landing on the floor of an open court some thirty-five feet below, ing, No. 117 Clark street, and landing on the floor of an open court some thirty-five feet below, received a fracture of the skull; and other severe injuries which are expected to prove fatal. Balcom had been employed for six months past in Wilson's shirt factory, but was discharged Tuesday for drunkenness. He was up until 2 o'clock yesterday morning drinking with two friends in an all-night saloon on Clark street, and went home thoroughly besotted, a condition with which he had become quite familiar. When he got up yesterday he indulged more freely. He hired a colored expressman named Brawscom to haul his cutting machine and other goods from Wilson's shop to his own room, at 117 Clark street. Arriving at the latter place, Balcom was too drunk to aid the expression, "A fellow might fall all over this — building and never hurt himself." A few minutes after this he leaned against the railing to the court on the top floor, and, recling backwards, fell head foremost through the court. The colored man saw him fall, and, hoping to save, made a grab for him. He caught Balcom's left foot, but was afraid to keep hold of him, as the railing was rather shaky. Balcom was picked up on the lower floor in an insensible condition. A couple of physicians who were called to attend him found that his skull had been fractured, his ribs broken, and that his internal injuries were of the most severe character. He was then conveyed to the County Hospital by the two friends with whom he had been drinking the previous night. Balcom was addicted to poriodical sprees of the most violent character, and once drunk found great difficulty in sobering. His parents and relatives are said to be quite woll-to-do in the East.

A dispatch from the County Hospital at a late hour last night stated that Balcom died at 11:30.

JOHN FORSYTHE. A SERIOUS ACCIDENT befel Mr. John Forsythe, the well-known Democratic politician, at the Grand Pacific about 6 o'clock last evening. He and W. J. Hynes had been in the Blaine headquarters talking over the situation, and an argument arose as to the case with which a fraud could be committed by ease with which a fraud could be committed by requiring Cook County to send delegates by Sen-atorial districts to the State Convention. Mr. Forsythe pointed out the nigger in the fence, and in doing so, being, as is known, a very earnest man, became greatly excited. Starting out to go home, Mr. Hypes invited him and two others to take a desire. and two others to take a drink. They went into the barroom and, in the course of an hour and a half, had some gin cocktails. As Mr. bour and a half, had some gin cocktails. As Mr. Forsythe took the last one he turned aroun d and leaned up against the marble counter. Some one said something which made him laugh. While "shaking his sides" he slid along the counter, and suddenly his feet slipped and he fell, striking the right side of his head on the stone floor. The blow was a severe one, and, as he was motionless, it was at first thought that there had been compression of the skull, and that he was dead. Friends carried him up stairs, and Drs. McVickar and Huriburt were sent for, and subsequently a surgicon,—Dr. Isham. Mr. Forsythe had in the meantime revived, though he was unable to speak. An examination disclosed evidences of concussion of the brain, but no compression. Although seriously hurt, there is no danger of death except from inflammation, his recovery depending altorether upon its extent, and what the result will be cannot be told for a day or two.

the result will be cannot be told for a day or two.

His falling was not the result of too much drinking, for Mr. Forsythe never drank to excess. He was threatened with apoplexy in 1873, and went to Europe for his health, and ever since his return has taken medicine to ward off vertigo, from which he was a sufferer. The mishap was undoubtedly due to an attack of dizziness brought on by the political discussion, which was continued in the bar-

SUBURBAN. The second regular meeting of the new Board Trustees occurred in the village office Tues-ty evening. Present, T. G. Frost, J. S. Park-arst, H. G. Lunt, C. L. Jenks, and W. H.

Crocker.

President Frost announced the following Committees: Pinance—Parkhurst, Jenks, and Lunt; Judiciary—Lunt, Jenks, and Crocker; Sewerage and Drainage—Cosgrove, Parkhurst, Cosgrove, and Jenks; Water-Works—Parkhurst, Cosgrove, and Jenks; Water-Works—Parkhurst, Cosgrove, and Lunt; Street and Gas Lamps—Lunt, Parkhurst, and Cosgrove; Special Assessments and Taxes—Crocker, Cosgrove, and Jenks; Police and Fire Department—Jenks, Lunt, and Crocker; Parks—Crocker, Lunt, and Jenks.

The salaries of the officers for the year were

Department—Jenks, Lunt, and Crocker; Parks—Crocker, Lunt, and Jenks.

—Crocker, Lunt, and Jenks.

The salaries of the officers for the year were fixed as follows: Villiage Clerk, \$800; Street Commissioner and Tapper, \$400 and \$150; Chief of Police, \$70 per month, and assistant \$65; Lamplighter, \$45 per month, and assistant for North Evanston \$10 per month; Chief Engineer, with use of house, \$75 per month; Assistant Engineer, \$75 per month; belper at works, \$40 per month; Attorney, \$400.

Officers were elected as follows: Street Commissioner and Tapper, Peter L. Vedland; Lamplighters, Evanston, George Frankein: North Evanston, S. B. Jenks; Superintendent of Waterworks and First Engineer, Jonec Patrick; Second Engineer, J. B. Peevey; helper, to be employed by First Engineer; Collector, Seth E. Bradley; Police, William and John Carney: Fire Marshal, W. R. Bailey: Attorney, John Hamilne; Poundmasters, G. W. Franklin and Nelson Culver.

—The Finance Committee was instructed to take measures to prevent the purchase of scrip at too great a discount.

Bonds of officers were fixed as follows: President, \$3,000; Clerk, \$6,000; Police, \$1,000; Englect, \$1,000; Fire Marshal, \$1,000; Superintendent of Water-Works, \$1,000; Pound-master, \$1,000; Fire Marshal, \$1,000; Superintendent of Water-Works, \$1,000; Pressurer, \$30,000.

The Clerk was instructed to procure the present office at a rental of \$27.50 per month.

—ENGLEWOOD.

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**Theodom **Theory **Th

Tuesday afternoon Charles Suer, a Gérman about 55 years old, living on Vincennes avenue, near the Ten-Mile House, went to the residence of his step-daughter, Mrs. Kyler, and had an altercation about the property on which she lived, and attempted to shoot her with a shotyun. Some of the shot entered her neck and left shoulder, making a rather serious but not a dangerous wound. Officer Chase arrested Suer, who was under the influence of liquor, and took him to the Stock-Yards. Dr. Lovewell attended Mrs. Kyler, who is reported out of danger. Yesterday Police-Magistrate Thomas bound Suer over to the Criminal Court in the sum of \$1,000. ENGLEWOOD

LOCAL CRIME.

FOURTEENTH WARD ELECTION. The examination of Michael Walsh and ohn Gibbs, judges of election, and Michael Barrett and Theodore Schultz, clerks of elec tion, in the Seventh Precinct of the Foureenth Ward in the late city and town elec tion, on charges of perjury and of fraud in altering the returns of that precinct, was be-gun yesterday afternoon before Justice Haw-kinson, in his office in the Uhlich Block. The defendants were all present, their counsel being Messrs. Butz, Heep, and Charles H. Reed, the case of the prosecution

being cared for by Messrs. Rubens, Prendergast, and Williams.

Before any witnesses were heard it was agreed between counsel that the testimony should be given in as to all the defendants, and the decisions rendered severally by the Court. One of the attorneys for the prosecution nade a brief statement of the case, by way of opening, those for the defense simply enering pleas of not guilty on behalf of their blients.

tering pleas of not guilty on behalf of their clients.

The first witness examined was Louis Schilling, one of the judges who is not charged with participating in the alleged crime, whose evidence went to show that after the election was over the ballot-box was carried over to the police station by himself and the other judges, and was taken back to the poll by order of the officer in charge of the station. After it got back, the witness, together with Gibbs, counted the ballots in the city box, and found that there were 109 ballots cast for Frank Stauber, the Socialistic candidate. The ballots were also counted by Michael Barrett, who separated them into four parcels of twenty-five each and one of nine. They then counted the McGrath ballots, which numbered 103. Mr. Gibbs agreed with the witness that the above figures were correct. There were no tickets in the city ballot-box other than those mentioned.

tioned. City-Oerk Howard here produced a fin box containing the poll-book, tally-sheet, and ballots of the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, and stated that they could examine the sheet and book, but could not touch the ballots.

Ward, and stated that they could examine the sheet and book, but could not touch the ballots.

The witness identified the tally-sheet produced, and said that Theodore Schultz entered it up. When this was done it showed 109 votes for Stauber and 103 for McGrath, and the witness signed his name to it. There were no erasures or alterations upon the sheet when he signed it. Gibbs and Walsh signed it at the same time he did, Barrett and Schultz afterwards. After it was signed the tally-sheet was folded up, and, with the ballots and poll-book, placed in an envelope. Witness identified the poll-book as the one he had signed, and stated that the alterations made upon it, which coincided with those on the tally-sheet, had been made subsequent to his signing it, at which time it showed the same resuit as the tally-sheet. Officer Larssen sealed the envelope containing the ballots, poll-book, tally-sheet, and the box containing it was sealed in the usual manner. The city and town boxes were then taken by Walsh into his house. Witness protested against this, but Walsh stated that he was Chairman of the judges and clerks of election and had a right to take the boxes in charge. The witness was sure that the erasures and alterations could not have been done between the time that he signed the tally-sheet and the sealing of the box by the officer. After the boxes had been closed Officer Larssen was instructed by the judges to take to the Council Chamber the report that the precinct election stood 109 for Stauber and 103 for McGrath.

In cross-examination the witness stated that he could not read ten words of English. He stated that he was a Socialist and had voted for Stauber. An attempt was made to have him acknowledge that the was drunk at the close of the election, but it failed.

Officer Larssen was next examined. He described the removal of the boxes to the police station and their return to the polling-place. He saw the votes counted. The first result was: Stauber, 114; McGrath, 103; but five of the Stauber ballots were t

books in an envelope, which he sealed with a silver dollar. He also sealed the ballot-boxes.

This witness was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination on the subject of sealing up the boxes, but his testimony was not shaken. Counsel for the defense asked him for whom he voted, but objection was raised to the question and the Justice decided that the witness need not answer, and ne did not. William Bluhm stated that he was at the polling-piace during the counting of the city ballots. The result, as he heard it there stated in the presence of Welsh, Gibbs, and others, was: Stauber, 109; McGrath, 100. He saw Mr. Walsh get the boxes from Mr. Schilling and go in the direction of his (Walsh's) house with them.

Officer Hanrahan testified that he did not see the counting of the votes, but heard the result given as 109 for Stauber and 100 for McGrath.

Ald. Thompson testified, identifying the poll-book and tally-sheets produced in court as those which had been brought into the Common Council when the returns of the last election were canvassed.

August Spies said that after the count of the ballots was over he heard August Meler ask Gibbs if Stauber were ahead, to which Gibbs replied, "Nine votes." Meler then asked Gibbs if that would beat Stauber, to which the latter answered that it would not. Gibbs then said, "D—n it, I believe this Socialist will beat us."

After further technical and unimportant evidence the Court adjourned until 1 p. m. to-day.

SNEAK-THIEVING. Tuesday afternoon some adroit sneak-thief plundered the office of the West Divis-ion Street Railway, on Randolph street, near State, of a bunch of about seventy twentyfive-ride tickets. There is no clew to the thief. The numbers are known to be from 821 upwards.

THE JUSTICES. A half-dozen residents of Milwaukee avenue and vicinity were yesterday fined \$5 each for keeping dogs without the necessary city license. One of the number summoned was discharged. He was C. Taft, of No. 239 Milwaukee avenue, and when his case was called in court yesterday he showed a license

charged with cruelly beating an adopted daughter, aged 9 years.

Justice Kaufmann: Michael Brennan, Patrick Ryan, Frank Gaughan, and James Mulloy, vagrants and thieves, found loafing about the North Halsted bridge, \$50 fine each; Michael Barry, one of the number, \$25 fine for vagrancy, \$20 for resisting, and \$10 for disorderly. Justice Wallace: Thomas Keefe, garroting Oscar Thompson, of No. 663 Clark street, and robbing him of a watch and chain, \$700 to the Criminal Court; Edward Walsh and Edward Conway, garroting Eugene Wightman, of No. 48 Ashland avenue, at the corner of State and Monroe streets at daybreak yesterday, and robbing him of his clothing and a small sum of money, \$200 each to the Criminal Court; Gus Boland, larceny of a can of cream from H. S. Howell, of No. 271 Michigan avenue, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Denis Devine, \$800 to the Criminal Court; Denis Devine, \$800 to the Criminal Court; Ono. 483 Clark street; Robert Romain, the highwayman, \$100 fine, suspended to leave town; Thomas Clark, larceny of a whip from Dr. D. M. Tucker, of No. 441 State street, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Charles Burt and twenty-five lumates of a gaming-house at No. 85 Clark street, discharged, the prosecuting witness, an attorney named Clark, having been fixed to suit himself. Justice Walsh: Edward O'Brien, York Wright, and William Johnson, larceny of a pocketbook containing \$7 ffom Mrs. Ella Williams, of No. 11 Ada street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; George Welsh,

York Wright, and William Johnson, larceng of a pocketbook containing \$7 from Mrs. Ella Williams, of No. 11 Ada street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; George Welsh, larceng of a gultar, \$300 to the 14th; William Ivens, an incorrigible lad of 14 years, \$50 fine; James Ryan, a "pal" of Shields and Simmons, recently held over for burglarizing a car on the Northwestern Railroad, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court.

L. A. King, a colored man, is locked up at the Hinman Street Station charged with burglarizing the barber-shop of Abraham Schoenebuk, No. 4211/ Archer avenue, on the night of the 9th, and stealing therefrom about \$150 worth of barber tools.

Capt. McGarigle, upon hearing yesterday hat Mary Carr, alias Arbuckle, had been indicted for arson in conjunction with her hus-band, James Moan, alias Arbuckle, arrested her, and lodged her in the County Jail. Mrs. Arbuckle was discharged for lack of proof in the preliminary examination before Justice

Ingersoil.

A thief last evening entered W. D. Field's jewelry store at No. 99 Clark street, and, while looking over some goods which he pretended to want, snatched a diamond stud valued at \$40, and ran out of the place with it. A clerk, suspecting his intent, give chase at once, and captured him. Officer Alex. Bold opportunely happening along, the thief was turned over to him, and was locked up at the Armory. The diamond was recovered upon him. He gives the name of John Smith, and is about 21 years of age, light and slim build, and his left hand is badly crippled as if with a builet.

Minor arrests: Bell Jones, malicious mis-

badly crippled as if with a bullet.

Minor arrests: Bell Jones, malicious mischief in breaking the windows of William Smith's saloon, near the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, because Smith recently married another girl; Charles Harvey, larceny of a pocketbook containing \$2 cash and some papers from the bocket of Mrs. Hattie R. Hair, of No. 215 Ashland avenue; Mary Judge, Emma and Mary Hohn, Katle and Mollie Flynn, girls from 20 to 15 years, arrested at the instance of John McCarthy, a Wesson street grocer, who says they are nuisances to the neighborhood: John O'Neil, Gus Berry, and Hugh who says they are nuisances to the neighbor-hood; John O'Neil, Gus Berry, and Hugh Reed, licensed hackmen, who infringed on Leroy Payne's right of way about the Palmer

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIVE-KING CONCERT. THE RIVE-KING CONCERT.
The return of Mme. Rivé-King at the head of a troupe to our concert stage was made the occasion of a very pleasant concert last evening at the Central Music-Hall, which was attended by an audience of almost strictly musical people, so that what it lacked in quantity was made to be a suppleted by the constitution of the control ple, so that want it makes in quantity up in quality. The program was an extremely interesting but also an extremely long one, and this, taken with the encores, prolonged the concert to such a late hour that we must of necessity and the concert to such a late hour that we must of necessity long. central figure of the occasion, received a most cordial welcome upon her appearance, and after her program numbers, which were the Chopin Prelude in D flat, her own transcription of the cordial welcome upon ner appearance, and atter, her program numbers, which were the Chopin Prelude in D flat, her own transcription of the Andante and Rondo from the E minor violin Concert of Mendelssohn, and the Second Concert of Mendelssohn, and the Second Concert of Mendelssohn, and the Second Concert of Mendelssohn and the Second piano. Mrs. King has improved in every way since she left here, particularly in feeling and sympathetic expression, as was shown in her playing of the Chopin number, which was marked by exquisit regard for the sentiment of the music, as well as in the Andante of the Mendelssohn concerto, in which she played with delightful expression,—a number by the way which she has given to planists repertoires in a very skillful and scholarly way. In the concerto she grandly rose to her work in a broad, impassioned, dignified manner that stamps her as an artist of the first rank, and in the final movement, which is beautifully written, gave as some of the most brilliant playing she has ever done in Chicago. Her assistance was worthy of the eccasion. Miss Sherwin, the prima donna who will sing next week in the Festival at Cincinnati, made an instant success with her singing of an aria from "Robert," and quite captivated the audience with her fine quality of voice and excellent method, securing a very emphatic encore. She gives promise of doing some excellent work at the great Festival. Mile. Litta charmed every one with her fine singing of the familiar "Quando rapito" from "Lucia," and her sparkling, dazzling floriture in "The Carnival of Venice." Ever since last winter's opera season she appears to have gained in strength and breadth of tone, while as to fiexibility she seems to have fairly exhausted all vocal resources. The "Carnival" fairly took the audience off its feet, and the house rose to her with his brilliant technique, repeated his triumphs of last winter. Fritsch, with his sweet but manly and robust tenor voice, did some splendid singing in the Rossin Romance, as well as in the trio

THE CLEVELAND FESTIVAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—The musical festival was opened to-night at the Tabernacle, and was successful beyond expectation.

The immense building was crowded. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, of this city. The program was given by a chorus of 175 picked voices, with an orchestra numbering forty-five pieces, under the direction of Prof. Alfred Arthur. The soloists were Myron W. Alfred Arthur. The soloists were Myron W. Whitney, the noted basso of Boston, and Miss Mary Suggett, Mrs. H. Ahlers, and Charles Jaster, of Cleveland. Remenyi, the violinist, carried the audience by storm at every appearance, and perhaps the climax was reached when the new "Liberty Hymn," words by H. W. A. Beale, and music by Remenyi, was performed for the first time, the grand organ assisting the orchestra. Annie Louise Cary will sing at the performances to-morrow afternoon and evening.

THE CIRCUS. THE CIRCUS.

The street parade of Coup's "monster aggregation" yesterday with the elephants, camels, tigers, hyenas, big drummers, brass trumpeters, and other ferocious beasts in full view of the people, attracted a great deal of attention and helped to swell the multitude tnat filled the tent during the performances. Miss Katie Stokes in the afternoon and evening,—her second day's work this season,—went through her bareback act gracefully and daringly. The arena was in a much better condition than during the preceding day, and consequently the horses, tumblers, riders, and balancers appeared to much better advantage. Mr. Coup's Broncho horses find many admirers, and so do the Japanese people, who do some really clever work.

Soldene, they say, will come again next year. Adele Belgarde threatens to go upon the road Jefferson closes his season in Toronto next "The Tragedians of Kalamazoo" wrecked in Cincinnati.

Leigh S. Lynch will be the business manager of the Madison Square Theatre next season.

"Alive or Dead?" is the title of the dramatization of "Edwin Drood," recently produced in London.

Now that Daixiel has set the "Oaken Hearts" affoat—not very prosperously, to be sure—he proposes to bring out the next piece in the re-

Commodore Nutt, the famous dwarf, is no the proud proprietor of a drinking-saloon in New York City. He always was a "hard nut."

W. H. Delehanty, the well-known song and dance specialist, lies seriously ill at his resi-dence, Nd. 150 West Tenth street, New York, and is not likely to again resume his profession. James E. Murdoch, who has been for many years in retirement, appeared last week at the Philadelphia Chestnut, attracting fine audiences He played in "The School for Scandal, "The Stranger." "Wild Onts," "Money," "The Inconstant," and "Hamlet."

Mr. Fred Warde, now playing the leading rôle in "Oaken Hearts," has been rengaged for John McCullough's company next season. The troupe opens on the 6th of September. For a season of thirty-six weeks Mr. McCullough's share of the receipts was a little over \$51,000.

GOLD AND SILVER VS. PIANOS AND ORGANS. A. Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, are offering to exchange pianos and organs for cash,—gold, silver, or greenbacks. Their new location is No. 136 State street, just south of Madison. They expect, by buying and selling for cash only, to make a strong bid for the music trade.

CHICAGO & SILVER CLIFF.

CHICAGO & SILVER CLIFF.

President F. E. Morse and Vice-President J.
H. Haverly, of the Chicago & Silver Cliff Mining
Company, have recently visited the mines of the
Company at Silver Cliff, Colorado. While these
mines are promising well and rank among the
best claims of the district, Messrs. Haverly and
Morse, being the largest stockholders in the
Company, are determined upon making an extraordinary showing and piacing it among the
strongest mining companies in the country.
With this end in view they have decided to deed
over to the Company the Bijou and Dolores over to the Company the Bijou and Dolores mines, owned by them, and upon which exten-sive developments have been made in the last six months. These additions to the property of the Chicago & Silver Cliff Company render its stock one of the best mining investi

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set The sweetest breath of fragrance is folded in Dawson's cigars. 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For alle by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

BELLAS FOOTE—In this city, Tuesday evening ay 11, as the residence of the bride's parents, by ti-tev. J. Monro disson, D. D., Thomas H. Belins ar terms L. daughter of Ernstus Foote, of Chicago.

BOURKE—At 5 a. m., May 12, Johanna Bourke, wife of Maurice Bourke, aged 28 years. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Redfield-at (North Rolling Mills), May 12, at 10 a. m., by car-riages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend. Colbeck.
Funeral from their residence, 26 North Green-st.
Thursday, May 13, by carriages to Calvary.

Thursday, May 13, by carriages to Calvary. Funeral room their residence, 20 North Green-St., Thursday, May I3, by carriages to Calvary.

ADMIRAL—At his residence, 40 North Leaviti-St., May I2, at 1:15a.m., Garritt Admiral. aged 28 years 1 month and 19 days.

Funeral Thursday, May I3, at 2 c'clock p. m., from his late residence, by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends of family invited to attend.

LOACH—At Clyde, Cook County, Ill., May II, at 8:30 a. m., George Lozok, aged 63 years.

Funeral will proceed to Chicago by cars on C., B. & Q. R. B., arriving at depot foot of Lake-St., at II a. m. May I3, thence by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CHAIN—At residence, Forty-third-st., first house cast of Cottage Grove-av., May I2, Theresa M., daughter of Mary and James Chain.

Funeral from residence to Calvary, May I3, at 10 a. m. TRIGGS—At the residence of his son-in-law, John Anstin, Jefferson, Wednesday, May I2, at 6:30 a. m., George Triggs.

Remains to be taken to Libertyville, Ill., for burial, May I3, at 1 p. m.

EW Waukegan papers please copy.

CUSHING—May I2, at 2 O'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I3, at 2 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 2 O'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 2 O'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis daughter of May I2, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption Hattis dau CUSHING—May 12, at 2 o'clock p. m., of consump-dion, Hettie, daughter of Mrs. C. W. Cushing, aged 25

Lynn. Thursday, May 13, at 12 m, to depot, thence by ears to Calvary.

E Menosha and Portage City, Wis., papers please copy. ANDREWS—Saturday, May 8, 1880, at Helena, John W. Andrews, Jr., United States Attorney for the Territory of Montana. GAYLORD—On the 12th inst., of diphtheria, at the residence of Frank J. Barnes, No. 245 Prairie-av. Marie, only child of Henry M. and Mary A. Gaylord, aged 9 years. Funeral Saturday next at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A FULL REHEARSAL OF THE FROG OPERA, cast and chorus, will be held on Thursday evening, May 13, at 7:30 o'clock, at 132 State-st. All members are earnestly requested to attend without fail. FULL-DRESS REHEARSAL OF "PICKWICK Trial" at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Central Music-Hall. THE "ACADEMY OF HOMGEOPATHIC PHYSI-cians and Surgeons" meet at 80 clock this even-ing in the Club-Room at the Tremont House. THE "PICKWICK TRIAL," GIVEN BY THE I most distinguished legal talent of the Northwest, for the benefit of the Central Huneopathic Free Dispensory, and filmois Industrial School for Giris, will take place at Central Music-Hall Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15, assisted by the Blaney Club and the talented elocutionist Miss Vineyard. THE CHICAGO PRISONERS OF WAR UNION Will meet to-night at Parior No. 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. All members and fellow-survivors are ently invited to attend promptly at 3 o'clock. Reports of financial committee and election of committee to go to Washington, FELIX LA BAUME, President.

BAKING POWDER.



AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. SECOND DAY'S SALI

148 & 150 Wabash-av., THIS (Thursday) Morning, at 10 o'clock

TO CLOSE BUSINESS. The Entire Stock

L. G. FAIRBANK & CO., Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Sideboards,

Fancy Tables and Chairs &c., &c., &c.

BIG BARGAINS at Tuesday's Sale. GREATER BARGAINS may be expected to-day.

BLISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auction Carden Vases. Flower Pots. Stands, etc.,

AT AUCTION At our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 a. m. The Entire Stock of a Dealer retiring from business.

on exhibition Thursday. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auction By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, May 13, at 9:30 a.m., REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE The Largest and Most Attractive Sale of the Session. A full assortment of W. G., C. C. Rock and Yellow Ware.

Glassware of every description. Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, Knives and Forts SPECIAL Straw Goods Sale! Thursday, May 13, 9:30 a.m.

We shall also offer in conjunction, a line of RIB-BONS in all Silk Gros Grains, Satis-Face Goods and Union Goods. Also, Fur Hans, Dress Pigos, Ladies Union to the Circulars, Dusters, etc. Ladies White-wear and other specialities.

100 CARTONS FLOWERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

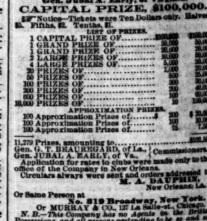
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INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed. Over Half a Hillen Distributed.

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This institution was regularly incorporated by the
Legislature of the State for Educational and Charilabie purposes, in 1808, for the term of Twenty-five
Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the
State is bledged, which pledge has been meawed by
an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchis
in the new Constitution adopted Becomber 28, A. b.
1878, with a Capital of \$1,000,00, to which it has also added a reserve fund of over \$50,00. Its assessment of the contract of the

EXTRAORDIVARY SENI-ANNUAL DRAWING At New Oricans, which Have Takes Pines Always Tue-day, Jane 15th. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Luuisians, and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.



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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DYEING AND CLEANING DYE Stab. 88% Dresses, S. Poplins, Velveis, M. Mixed Goods, &c., Clothing, handsomely cleaned at small expensive cleaned at small expensive control of AUG. SCH.W. Boston Fancy Steam 18 illinois-st., 280 We st., and 100 South Chesto.

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GRANT'S POPUL. NEW ORLEANS some time since spondence, the und far from It is amusing, by nlarly in view of ports of the gentlings, as the represjournal,—to read journal,—to read the New York 'Carroll' was ev about the outco should how! for the way for comin case, by a tirade a says, "Ample arra to capture unpled colored delegates colored delegates country"; and "s' ans of Mississippi tion of U. S. Gr United States"; country districts him as the only le lican organization undisputed facts Grant had the rec set against him.
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10 o'clock.

Peculiar Manipulations of the Grantites in the Mississippi Convention.

Concessions Made by the Opposition for the Sake of Harmony.

An Inside View of the Recent Stormy Gathering in That State.

Some Prominent Republicans Who Are Opposed to a Third Term.

Bob Ingersoll's Views Regarding Grant's Inability to Carry Illinois.

His Celebrated Speech Nominating James G. Blaine at Cincinnati Four Years Ago.

The Presidential Situation in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Elsewhere.

What Various People Have to Say on the Now Pending Issues.

MISSISSIPPI.

GRANT'S POPULARITY WITH SOUTHERN RE-PUBLICANS ALL BOSH. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—As foreshadowed some time since in The Tribune correspondence, the Grant management have found far from smooth sailing in Mississippi. It is amusing, by the way,—the more particularly in view of the many and credible reports of the gentlemen's subsequent proceedings, as the representative of a cosmopolitan journal,—to read the letters of "Carroll," of the New York *Times*, as sent "from the front" in anticipation of the Convention. "Carroll" was evidently decidedly dubious about the outcome for his favorit,—why is he so extremely anxious the Mississippi darkies should howl for Grant?—and sought to pave the way for coming defeat, as usually is the case, by a tirade against "the machine." He says, "Ample arrangements have been made to capture unpledged and easily-influenced colored delegates as they come in from the ans of Mississippi are in favor of the nomina-tion of U. S. Grant to be President of the tion of U. S. Grant to be President of the United States"; that "in many of the remote country districts the great masses recognize him as the only leader of the National Republican organization"; and "yet, despite these undisputed facts," as virtually admitted, Grant had the recognized party leaders dead set against him. Of course, "Carroll," having paved the way for expected defeat, will in his coming letters—he is here in New Orleans—next proceed to explain how the victory was shamefully won by the opposition. tory was shamefully won by the opposition.
Will he tell, I wonder, of his own particular
efforts at the Convention? How he sought
to induce these self-same "unpledged and
easily-influenced colored delegates" to bolt canvassed by the Grant men in caucus, the fact was conceded that they were in a decid-

the opposition; must accept of just such a proportion of delegates to Chicago as that opposition might be disposed, through sheer generosity, to concede? Now "Carroll" has something of a reputation in his peculiar line. I concede him the merits of being a traveling journalist of no mean ability; of being gentlemanly, and disposed in the main, as the darky would say, to "tote fair." "Carroll," however, has been given an up-hill job. His journal is determined to push the interests of the boom, and "Carroll" must perforee ring in the hosannahs from the South to chime with the tune. The Southern chime, however, as "Carroll" has found, beyond doubt is not "Carroll" has found, beyond doubt is not so readily brought into tune as he may, ere

imagine.

All this talk about Grant's popularity with the Southern Republican masses is the merest posh. The Southern Republican masses are mainly ignorant plantation blacks. They revere the name of Grant as that of the soldier of emancipation. That is the whole of the matter in a nutshell. They know no more of his fitness for or claims to the Presidency than does the average coal-heaver of "The Mistakes of Moses." Their vote at best can count as absolutely nothing in the scale. They are led again, in this as in other political cases, by their leaders. Their recpolitical cases, by their leaders. Their recognized leaders in Mississippi are far from favorable to the boom. It is mere nonsense, too, to talk of the leaders of the opposition as Federal officials. The Federal officials, as a matter of common right, are Republicans. That they are active heads of the Republican organization is in the South a leans. That they are active heads of the Republican organization is in the South a matter of necessity, in that but for the fact the organization must necessarily fall to pieces. It does not follow, by any manner of means, that they are all active in opposition to the nomination of Grant. So far from this being the case, they are divided in their preferences. They are in some of the Southern States notoriously for Grant; there are many of them, again, for Blaine, and a large proportion, of course, for Sherman. Admitting, too, all sought to be implied by speaking of Federal officials in the lead. How was it under the Administration of Grant as President? How was it, for instance, here in Louisiana, in the days of the notorious "Carter war" and "Gatling-Gun Conventions"? As a matter of National notoriety, all of the influence and power of the National Administration in Louisiana save that of actual armed interference—and there was no little bayonet rule, either—was brought to bear to break down the Administration of Gov. Warmoth.

The Federal officials, aye, the appointees of Grant,

with the leaders of the Louisiana Democracy. Down with Warmoth, was the cry. An organ was started by and in the interest of the Federal officials, known as the New Orleans National Republican. The money with which it was started, as at least generally and notorionsly believed,—perhaps I could tell something of a meeting of a finance Committee,—was "borrowed" from the Federal Exchequer. A monthly assessment was levied upon each and every one of the Federal employes for its support. They must needs pay it, as notorious, or walk the plank. The editors and foreman, as well understood, were paid from the payrolls of Uncle Sam. It was simply a Federal institution throughout.

It was filled day by day with the most infammable matter. It sought undisguisedly, in consort with the organs of the Louisiana Democracy, to influence the passions of the wob, to the creation of a revolt against the Warmoth Government. A joint headquarters was opened, where Republican and Democratic leaders met upon a like equal footing. The State-House was converted mit an armed citadel; cannon bristling in the streets, and some hundreds of policemen drilled and marshaled as soldiers and armed with repeating rifles, upon guard. Canal street for days was filled with an armed and unging mob. Every effort was seemingly made by Democratic and Republican leaders alike to precipitate a conflict. Organizations of well-known thugs, even, were mingled promiscuously in the crowd, their presence JOINED HANDS IN A BODY

upon by a revolutionary committee, largely composed of Federal officials. They even wore their badges for mutual recognition, and were seen in large numbers, in close proximity to Warmoth's police, ready for the fray when once the ball should be set in motion. The well-known felegram of Warmoth's to Washington, to the effect that the Federal officials and Democratic leaders, in consort, were employing gangs of well-known thugs and assasins for his overthrow, was by no means wide of the mark. The time came when, as proclaimed, this howling Democratic mob was to be precipitated upon the police. "Carter," editor-in-chief of the New Orleans National Republican,—a paid Federal official,—at noon was to lead the storming column to the assault. With him a prominent Democratic politician was to charge apon a white horse. The scene for hours beggars description. Canal street for squares each way from the corner of Dryades, where the State-House was situated, and all the various cross streets for a considerable distance, was one dense surging, howling mob. Here and there organized squads could be seen turning off into this or that street, to return in a little time from the Democratic armories, fully armed and equipped. The State-House and the square at front showed a citadel bristling with bayonets at every window, immediately in front a park of artillery in readiness for action, and, facing Canal street at the one and Conmon street at the other end of the square, a battalion of police with Winchester repeating rifles. At the eleventh hour there came an order from the authorities in Washington ordering the military to interfere, if need be, for the maintenance of peace, and the storm blew over.

I WOULD NOT HAVE IT INFERRED from all this that the Administration in

ties in Washington ordering the military to interfere, if need be, for the maintenance of peace, and the storm blew over.

I WOULD NOT HAVE IT INFERRED from all this that the Administration in Washington was directly responsible. The Administration, none the less, was strangely, not to say willfully, blind to the course as pursued by its Louisiana Federal officials. Nor were they ever censured, so far as heard from, for their course. The case as given is but one of many equally notorious here in Louisiana under the Grant régime. It will be seen that, in view of a possible recount of the past, the less the workers of the Foom have to say of the course of the Federal officials, the better for their cause. In Mississippi, as a matter of fact, there has long been a particularly bitter feeling with most of the prominent Republicans against a third term. The fact that the masses of the genorant blacks are so warmly disposed towards Grant has practically nothing to do with the case. The prominent Republican leaders in Mississippi—the more particularly those who went down with Ames—look upon themselves as having been shamefully abandoned and betrayed. They have been outspoken and bitter in their determination that Grant should under no possible circumstances control the Mississippi delegation. They numbered, as compared with those favorable to Grant, fully five to one. The Grant managers based their calculations wholly and solely upon what they were pleased to consider the devotion to Grant, they expected to control the colored delegates. Their forces were led in the main by ex-Congressman McKee, Gen. Fitzgerald, of Vicksburg, and Ham Carter, a colored Vicksburg politician. Their chief adviser seems to have been the famous Col. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who expected, doubtless true to his reputation, to talk down all of opposition. He is thus photographed by the Meridian Mercury of a late date: "Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, who expected, doubtless true to his reputation, to talk down all of opposition. He was born in the So

that the whole of the opposition to Grant was engineered in the interest of Secretary Sherman, and pictures the gross prostitution of Federal power and influence in preparation for, and management of, the Convention. Was "Carroll" grossly ignorant or willfully blind as to his facts? He certainly gives them from a perverted standpoint. To begin with, so far from a majority of the Federal officials taking part in the Mississippi Convention being known as advocates of Sherman's nomination, the contrary was the case. As a matter of fact, while there were others known as Sherman men, but one, the Hon. James Hill, Collector of Internal

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM.

Following are some of the letters read at the St. Louis Anti-Third-Term Convention:

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., May 2, 1880.—I
have received your very kind invitation to
the anti-Grant Convention at St. Louis, and
wish I could come; but it is quite impossible.
So I can only send you my good wishes. If
the Republican party is so mad as to nominate Grant, after all their experience of his

Yours truly. James Freeman Clarke.

BEN BUTTERWORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Public duty keeps me here. My belief is that no citizen, whatever his public service and however much he may be endeared to our people by reason of his great and noble-qualities as a soldier or statesman, can or ought to be elected a third time President of this Republic. The experiment will be disastrous to the party, and particularly to the candidate that thus attempts to brave public opinion.

BEN BUTTERWORTH.

WISCONAIN BEPUBLICANS.

thus attempts to brave public opinion.

BEN BUTTERWORTH.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, Wis., May 5.—The undersigned delegates to the Republican State Convention, most heartily sympachize with the object of your gathering in common with thousands of Republicans in every part of Wisconsin. We look upon a renomination of Gen. Grant as a calamity to the Republican party, and we join in your efforts to prevent such a result. We are sincere in the belief that a nomination of Gen. Grant would bring great disaster to the hitherto victorious cause of Republicanism in our State. But for the fact that our State Convention, a fair representation from this State could have been expected; as it is, we have come to Madison in the same interest, believing that in so doing we can best serve the purpose we have in common with you in view.

(Signed) Lemuel Elsworth, Casper M. Sanger, Milwaukee County; John J. Senn, R. K. Kempter, Buffalo County; August Kickbush, K. I. Markstrum, Marathon County; and many others.

GOV. PIERPONT. A long letter from Gov. F. H. Pierpont of Fairmount, West Virginia, declared sympathy with the Convention, which it pronounced not only a protest against Gen. Grant's candidacy, but a firm step to strengthen our tenure of liberty.

Strengthen our tenure of liberty.

GREMAN REPUBLICANS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1880.—Belleving with an overwhelming majority of the German-American Republicans of our country that the movement of the machine to force a third term for Gen. Grant is not because the country desires it, but because the machine demands it for its own purposes, we add our most earnest protest against his nomination. The objections to a third term as a dangerous precedent, and as contrary to the spirit of our institutions, have often been so ably and forcibly presented, and are so unanswerable, that no words of ours but those of cordial indorsement can give them additional force. We would not in the least detract from the eminent military services of Gen. Grant; he will ever be held in grateful memory for them when we recall his lamentable failure as a civil administrator. The cry for a strong military man in time of profound peace, the tacit admission that the Republican party has but one man capable of being its standard-bearer, calls for a determined protest from all lovers of their country. We demand strong civil administration pledged to honesty, economy, and Civil-Service reform, and shall only support a candidate free from taint or suspicion and from corrupt associations. We assure you and all those who think with you of our cordial cooperation.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER, GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER,
JOSEPH KINKE,
Executive Committee of Pennsylvania GermanAmerican Branch of the Mational Republican
League.

TOUNG REPUBLICANS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—The Young Republican Club desires to be represented in your Convention as opposed to the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant as a candidate of the Republican party for President at the next Presidential election. We believe it to be extremely doubtful whether he could receive the Electoral vote of Rhode Island. We are also strenuously opposed to the nomination of James G. Blaine.

At the last State election the bolters from the Republican party succeeded in depriving the regular Republican nominee for Governor of an election by the people.

RICHARD B. COMSTOCK,
JOHN R. GLADDING,
BENJ. I. WHEELER,
WM. SHEAFE CHASE,
FREDERICK P. READ,
Executive Committee of the Young Republican
Club of Rhode Island.

EX-SENATOR FENTON. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 3, 1880.—I approve of the object of the meeting as I understand it. I am opposed to Gen. Grant's nomina-tion, both because of its third-term character

of the object of the meeting as I understand it. I am opposed to Gen. Grant's nomination, both because of its third-term character and because, also for other reasons, I think it would put in peril our party success. Very respectfully yours.

R. E. Fennon.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—I desire to say that I think the Convention will lose force if it does not confine itself strictly to hostility to third-termism. Under the conditions of the country a vote for a third term will be a vote to confer the Presidency upon Gen. Grant for life. with an invitation to him to drop the forms of election as soon as convenient, and an urgent suggestion that he shall, whatever happens, declare himself elected and take the office, which he is to magnify according to his will.

If the Republican party adopts this program by the nomination of Grant it will be a Grant party,—nothing more. The highest office in the Government one man can hope to attain after that is that of favorit. Assume that the powers arrayed for Grant succeed, we shall not, of course, have the forms of monarchy, but all the evils and none of the good of that mode of government. Deadly hostility to these tendencies and possibilities is not necessarily personal to Grant; it is loyalty above all considerations of individuals and organizations to Republican principles.

The third-term issue is large enough. It should not be mixed with any smaller matters. There should be no discrimination against any candidate with the exception of the ex-President, and we should draw the line on him that Washington and Jefferson drew on themselves.

If the Republican party emerges from Chicago the third-term party, war should be declared upon it, and the object of this convention should be to make ready for that emergency. There should be no other issue made or suggested. Many would perhaps be pleased to pose as Civil-Service reformers, but I do not believe in a reform that in theory contemplates an official class, and in practice gives the political power of the States o

it. I suppose he is a sinner, but I would forgive him his sins for this good work, and give him the glory of it. M. HALSTEAD.

S. D. BINGHAM.

LANSING, Mich., May 4, 1880.—Michigan will do her whole duty by sending a delegation to Chicago that will oppose the nomination of a third-term candidate as unwise and dangerous to success,—for which we are all sworking.

I trust the action of your Convention will be dignified and manly, and that the result will be felt at Chicago. No attack should be made upon any candidate, and no threats of a bolt in case the wishes of the Convention are not complied with.

I do not think Gen. Grant will be nominated. Yours truly, S. D. BINGHAM.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR GRANT.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., May 4, 1880.—While adhering to the principles of the Republican party and earnestly desiring its success at the polls in November, we protest against the nomination of any man who is certain to lose the support of any important element of the party, and are therefore heartily in sympathy with the purpose named in the call made by your committee for a convention on the 6th inst. Out of a Republican vote of about 200 in the Town of North Manchester, we the nudersigned are outspoken in our opposition to the renomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for so many and such obvious reasons that we shall not undertake to herein enumerate them. We each and all will refuse to vote for Gen. Grant, even if he succeed in getting the Chicago nomination, and believe that many more Republicans of our town, while not so outspoken as ourselves, will not vote for him if nominated, and we believe that our town is not an exception, but a fair representative of the feeling in the State of Indiana in regard to Gen. Grant's candidacy. We hope that the Convention to be held at St. Louis on the 6th inst. will make provisions for a National Convention of Liberal Republicans to be held in case Gen. Grant secures the nomination at Chicago to place candidates for President and Vice-President in nomination to whom we can lend our sup

O. H. BROWNING.

QUINCY, Ill., April 26, 1880.—Although having no party affiliations, I am not indifferent to the course of political events, and never fail to exercise the high privilege and to discharge the imperative duty of voting, not for partisans, but for those I may believe the most worthy and best fitted for the duties of the positions to which they may be elevated.

Now, if the Republicans shall nominate Gen. Grant and the Democrats Mr. Tilden I cannot conscientiously support either of them, and there are many others in the same

dilens with myself.

What I wish to know, therefore, is whether, in the contingency above supposed, it is the purpose of the St. Louis Convention to furnish a candidate who can be heartily supported by those who are more anxious to promote the interests of the country than to uphold an Administration in the interest merely of party spolismen and rings. Yours truly,

CHABLES ELIOT NORTON. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

CHABLES ELIOT NORTON.

CAMERIDGE, Mass., April 23, 1880.—I am heartily in sympathy with the object of the Convention. I trust that the deliberations of the Convention will result in resolutions of no uncertain sound, and in action that shall prevent the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago, by proving that his nomination would be likely to lead to the defeat of the Republican party in November.

The very large body of Republicans who are opposed to Gen. Grant's nomination upon principles which will not allow them to vote for him if nominated cannot be safely counted out of the party.

The Independents will hold the balance of power, and the success of the Republican party in November is dependent on the selection of a candidate at Chicago for whom they will be ready to labor and to vote.

Trusting that the best results may follow from the action of your Convention, I am, with high respect, very truly yours.

CHARLES ELIOT NOBTON.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25, 1880.—I regret that I cannot attend the Anti-Third-Term Convention at St. Louis. As I have once before written on another occasion, I am so opposed to a third term that I should oppose it even if Washington or Lincoln were the candidate, and so opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant that I should object to it even were the third-term question not involved. Very truly yours,

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

LEONARD BACON.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

LEONARD BACON.

NEW HAVEN, April 17, 1880.—I am sorry that I cannot be present at the proposed Convention, to which I am invited by your circular of April 9. Such a Convention—not in the interest of any candidate—may be useful in the present condition of our public affairs. Were there no other objection to the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third election to the Presidency, the certainty that he will not be elected if nominated is a sufficient objection. If your Convention can make that certainty more evident, it may save the Republican party from dissolution.

The attempt to pack the Nominating Convention with delegations instructed and pledged indicates, on the part of the managers, great faith in the machinery which they manipulate. If the Republican party is the machine which they think it is, the people will suddenly demolish it.

Respectfully, yours,

LEONARD BACON.

J. D. COX.

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1880.—I do not know whether my other duties will permit me to attend the Convention in St. Louis on the 6th prox., but lose no time in expressing my sympathy with the principles and purposes expressed in the circular issued on March 25, by the Committee of which ex-Senator Henderson is Chairman, and which you have sent me.

me.

I carnestly believe that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency who shall be obnoxious to the deeply-rooted conviction of many Republicans that a third term is contrary to the spirit; of our institutions would be fatal to the success of the party at the coming election.

be fatal to the success of coming election.

The grounds on which it is urged are an impeachment of the devotion of our people to a republican form of government, and of their courage and ability to uphold and maintain it. Very respectfully, yours

J. D. Cox.

A. C. M'CLURG. CHICAGO, May 3, 1880.—If you can prevent the nomination of Grant I shall be heartly rejoiced, and I know scores of other good men of this lik possessed of the same feelings. Don't hesitate to go to any lengths—and I think you will be well backed. Faithfully yours.

think you will be well backed. Faithfully yours,

P. A. CHADBOURNE.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 19, 1880.—Dear Sire: Important official engagements will make it impossible for me to take part in the Convention at St. Louis the 6th of May. Massachusetts has just spoken in a decisive manner against the candidacy of Gen. Grant, and I trust such action will be taken by the Republicans before the Convention at Chicago as shall convince the delegates who are to meet there that the country is not ready to depart from the safe customs established by the example of all our former Presidents excepting the one who now seems anxious for a third term.

I believe a majority of the people would regret to see the Administration again conducted as it was under Gen. Grant; that they are opposed to a third term and to the idea that a President has any power to reach the Presidential chair by armed force, by acting the "strong man." They believe he is a private citizen until he is inaugurated by the regularly constituted servants of the people. Truly yours,

P. A. CHADBOURNE.

COL. INGERSOLL. HE HAS DOUBTS AS TO GRANT'S CARRYING ILLINOIS, AND THINKS BLAINE HAS THE BEST CHANCE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

et and author of the original Blaine boom, lay on his couch in Room 262 of the Galt House yesterday afternoon and talked about politics, the Sunday law, his peculiar convictions, and anything else about which he was asked. He was in that mellow state of good nature which follows dining, and "con-

cealed nothing."

"The last time I saw you," said the reporter, "you were a Blaine man. Since then a purported interview with you has been telegraphed from Washington in which you were reported to have taken the position that Grant was the most available man and his nomination by the Republicans very de-

"I am still for Blaine," answered Col. Ingersoll. "The interview referred to by you never took place. It grew out of a private conversation, in which I stated that I supposed Grant would carry Illinois, and from that some one concluded that Grant was my first choice. I supposed at that time that Grant would carry Illinois; it looks now a little doubtful. I think Blaine would run better than any man that the Republicans could nominate. Personally I have nothing against Grant; but I think Blaine is more popular; that he would create greater enthusiasm, and, if elected, his Administration would be a great success. He would do as much as any man could do to harmonize all sections of the country."

"Have you kept posted on the campaign of Blaine and Grant? Have you been in communication with any of Blaine's friends in Washington?"

"Not particularly," answered Col. Ingersoll; "I have taken very little interest in it." never took place. It grew out of a private

"Not particularly," answered Col. Ingersoll; "I have taken very little interest in it."

"Do you know whether these bickerings between Blaine and Grant, in which Grant's friends have accused Blaine of taking undue advantage of him, have produced any bitter feeling between the two factions?"

"I don't think there is any bitter feeling between them. I think Blaine, personally, was utterly ignorant of it, while, if any of Blaine's friends did do anything that Grant could object to, I don't think it was with Blaine's knowledge or consent. Blaine has attended to the conduct of his own campaign with a great deal of industry, and has thus far met with surprising success under the circumstances."

"Have you been in Illinois lately?"

"Are you informed as to the feeling in that State as between Grant and Blaine?"

"I had supposed all the time," said Col. Ingersoll, "that Grant would carry Illinois, but if he carries it at all it will be by an exceedingly small majority. I think, if left to a vote of the Republicans of the State, Blaine would get it. It may be, however, that Logan and his friends will be able to give the State to Grant. It is something like a young girl marrying the fellow that her father picks out, although she likes another fellow a great deal better."

"What is the cause of Grant's weakness in Illinois."

abould distribute its honors fairly among the deserving, and that three terms should not be given to any one man."

"Are you in sympathy, then, with this Anti-Third-Term Convention?"

"Well, I don't think it would be a good rule to adopt, especially as the last Republican Convention had so many delegates in it advocating the one-term policy, and so strong was that feeling in the Republican party at that time that Mr. Hayes thought it necessary, in his letter of acceptance, to come out in favor of the one-term policy and agree that he would not run a second time, which agreement, I think, under the circumstances, to have been entirely unnecessary."

"Did you receive any invitation to the St. Louis Convention?"

"I did not."

"What do you think of the personnel of that Convention?"

that Convention?"
"I know very little about the Convention, as to who got it up, or as to what they intend to do."

"I know very little about the Convention, as to who got it up, or as to what they intend to do."

"Will it have any influence upon the result?"

"It may throw some light upon public opinion, and, of course, all politicians have to have a certain respect for public opinion. I don't think it will have any great effect one way or the other. It may have some. I never supposed that Grant wanted the Presidency the third time; I never believed that until after the Pennsylvania Convention."

"What made you think it then?"

"Because," explained the prophet, "his managers were willing to carry the Convention by a bare majority, and I suppose that they would be willing to do in a National Convention exactly what they would be willing to do in a State Convention. So that, instead of being willing only to be a unanimous candidate, Gen. Grant's friends are willing that he should be nominated with no matter how small a majority."

"What do you think will be the result of the Chicago Convention—have you any definit idea?"

"I have been expecting that Blaine would

the Chicago Convention—have you any definit idea?"

"I have been expecting that Biaine would be nominated: I think his chances are the best to-day; there is no telling."

"Are you going to be in the Convention?"

"I think not."

"There is no probability, then, of your nominating the Plumed Knight?"

"I think not." said he with a smile. "Personally, I want the Republican Convention to adopt a piank in its platform to the effect that no man in this country shall be deprived of any civil or political rights on account of his religious or irreligious opinion. The Republican party has made a great deal of fuss about freeing the bodies of men. I want the mind to be free. It is hardly worth while to free cages and leave the birds in prison. Personally, I feel far more interested in the question of intellectual liberty than in who is going to be President."

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH NOMINATING BLAINE AT CINCINNATI IN 1876. The Republicans of the United States denand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integri-ty, a man of well-known and approved polit-ical opinions. They demand a statesman. They demand a reformer after, as well as before, the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest, and best sense,—a man of superb moral courage. They deand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the nds of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this Government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of each and every department of this Government. and every department of this Government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the National debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that when they come they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand by the daming forgres: hand in hand by the daming forgres: hand in hand by the

the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimeys filled with eager fire, greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this Government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; who knows that any Government that will not defend its defenders, and protect is protectors, is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorement of Church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star, but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate Congress. The man who has, in full, heaped and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications, is the present grand and galiant leader of the Republican party,—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the grandest combination of heart. conscience, and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine.

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year,—a year filled with the recollections of the Revolution; filled with the recollections of the Revolution; filled with the recollections of the Revolution; filled with the round and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty,—a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field,—year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field,—year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field of bottle, and in the later of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the man who has ton from the

GRANT AND A THIRD TERM.

WHY HE SHOULD WITHDRAW.

New York Tribune.

Months ago it was said by the friends of President Grant that his name would never be presented to the Chicago Convention unless there should be a practically unanimous desire for his nomination, It is certain that no such desire exists. There have been many proofs of this, but none stronger than Gen. Grant's decisive defeat on Saturday in the election of delegates in Chicago, the metropolis of his own State. Later it was said, by those who appeared to have the best right to speak for the ex-President, that his name would never be presented unless it should be certain that he could be nominated on the first ballot,—in other words, unless he should prove to be the first choice of a clear majority of the delegates. It is now certain that this contingency will not arise. Gen. Grant is not the first choice of a large part of the delegates from Pennsylvania, nor of their constituents, as has been abundantly proved; nor is he the first choice of a portion of the delegates from New York. But if he could secure all the delegates from

jority of the Convention in favor of his nomination on the first ballot, and of those who may vote for him on that ballot he is not the first choece of some.

It does no good to remind his leading supporters of their promises. For they now assert that the name of the ex-President will be presented, and will not be withdrawn, but that he will remain a candidate like any other. Under these circumstances, it is becoming to bring the matter to the attention of Gen. Grant himself. It is right to ask him whether, after having been twice elected by the people, he is willing to be defeated in a scramble for a third nomination, when a majority of his party has declared that in its judgment such a nomination would be undestrable and dangerous. It is right to ask whether he will permit his name to be thus used by prominent supporters for their advantage and to his discredit.

The people have not supposed that General Grant is thrust upon the party in this way at his own desire. On the contrary, they have supposed that he was sincere in his repeated declarations that he did not desire another term of office, and would not accept a nomination unless an emergency snould render the party practically unanimous in desiring it. It has been thought, too, that he had learned to regret his too easy compliance with the wishes and represent the feelms of the would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the feelms of the would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the feelms of the would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the feelms of the would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the feelms of the would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the feelms of the work and that he would hereafter consult the wishes and represent the seamnagers to demand his nomination at Chicago for a third term, in spite of the fact that a majority of the Convention will have been chosen to oppose such a nomination at Chicago for a third term, in spite of the fact that a majority of the Convention and that his own ambition to

THE DANGER OF LOSING THE STATE IN CASE OF GRANT'S ROMINATION—WHAT GOV. FOSTER SATS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Will Gen. Grant be nominated by the Chicago Convention? is a question that has caused more anxiety and coubt among the Ohio Republicans than was supported by the Chicago Convention? Sherman men of Ohio is that this State is the couple of the Chicago Convention? The Chicago Tribuna.

NEWARK, O., May 10.—The claim of the Sherman men of Ohio is that this State is the convention of the Chicago Convention.

wer manifested by the party the day preceding an election. The Republicans usually enter a contest with a view of electing their candidate, and do so when the head of the ticket is acceptable and the platform firm enough to stand on. This year the party has a State ticket that will not be put on the defensive by unscrupulous attacks of the Democratic press. The candidates are beyond repricach; and, were the Presidential election not an appendage, it would be agree to predict the election of the State ticket by 15,000 majority at least, and the Ohio election in October would be a grand Hepublican victory. But, unfortunately, the success of the State ticket to be voted for at that time is in doubt—and why? Because of the supreme idlocy displayed in certain States, especially the Southern, in trying to force Gen. Grant down the throats of the people, and, by so doing, open the avenue for a fourth or fifth term. Ohio Repuplicans are not only strongly opposed to a third term, but are indignant at the utter stupidity of the Southern Republicans, who appear determined to secure the nomination of a candidate whom they are wholly unable to aid by a single vote,—at the same time destroying all hope of success in the North and East. It would seem that the proper time had come to sound the aiarm, the non-heeding of which will result not only in the loss of Ohio in October, but of other States in November. In fact, we shall have a repetition of the story of 1873, when Bill Allen was elected and Massachusetts scated a Democratic Governor. There she no Grant or third-term Republicans lose the State in October, headquarters might as well be closed, so far as there being a fighting chance to recover the loss four weeks later.

In conversation with Gov. Foster to-day, he said that, so far as he was able to judge, Grant was losing ground; that is, he was graining nothing, whereas Blaine and Sherman were. He felt much encouraged, as, a few weeks since, there was a but little hope of stemming the subject of the line was come to put

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

OPINIONS OF DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—A gentlemenfrom the northern part of this State who recently had a conversation with James S. Collins, of Columbia City, a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention, stated to-day that Mr. Collins expressed great displeasure with the bureau method employed by Blaune. He thinks his attacks upon other candidates uncalled for, and is turning his eye towards Washburne with a warm and friendly rlance. The gentleman with whom he was talking sounded Mr. Colling on an-

the line of benefits to be derived from suring the "right" man.

J. J. Todd. of Buffton, one of the defrom the Eleventh District, is said to hay yesterday announced that, while his was in favor of Blaine at the of his appointment, he thought mounted b justified in voting for his prefewashure. Similar expressions are of from other delegates, and from present tions it looks as if the vote of Indians, first ballot, would be divided between burne and Sherman, with a few for Graiperbaps as many for Blaine. But however may be, it is absurd to count Indiana as as Blaine. It may have been nearly so two may, but if his estimated strength is be nothing more fixed and definit than India will be greatly disappointed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BOLTERS FIRM-SENATOR CAMERON TRIES VAINLY TO BRING THEM TO TERMS - THE

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

ARE THEY GOING TO CONTEST?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 12.—I would call the attention of the voters of the Sixth Senatorial District to this remarkable fact: In the Palmer House Convention there was not a single delegate elected by the people of this district, or who even claimed to be elected. Notwithstanding this fact, this Convention proceeded to elect men to represent this district, and these men will try to contest the places of those we elected. At the primaries held in this district—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards—there was only one ticket this district—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards—there was only one ticket headed, for President, U.S. Grant; all the others were headed, for President, E.B. Washburne. The Grant ticket was used in the Eighteenth Ward, and received 66 votes, while the Washburne ticket in the same ward received 454 votes. These being the facts, I would like to have R.R. Landis, John C. Barker, J.B. Leake, Ernst Hummel, Henry Severin, Henry Mengel, Ben Harder, H. H. Thomas, Ben H. Seligman, George Eisenstein, E. C. Larned, W.S. Scribner, Fred Neuhaus, and Fred Becker state as to whether they are going to contest, and who they will vote for if admitted at Springfield. As, most of them are pronounced Grant men, it: will vote for if admitted at Springfield most of them are pronounced Grant m would be well for us to know whether will represent the sixty-six voters in the trict or the 1,800 voters who voted for W burne. The North Si e is anxious to from these men. North-Sip

"substantially" solid for their "favorits son." However that may be, this Thirteenth District, from which I write, is solid for him; but it was made solld by fraud. It was stolen. And it was a meaner and more barefaced steal than was ever attempted by Denocrats in Mississippi or Maine. The facts

faced steal than was ever attempted by Denvocrats in Mississippi or Maine. The faces ought to be known.

The Republicans of Licking County met in mass convention on the 21st ultimo to select delegates to the State Convention. It was the largest meeting for such a purpose ever held in the county. It was composed of the solid men of the county,—the farmers and business-men, the fighting Republicans. The Blaine men were largely in the majority.—a majority of more than two to one. The elected eight Blaine delegates; did it in spite of all sorts of mean attempts on the part of the Sherman men to prevent a fair vote, or, failing in that, to break up the Convention. When the latter saw that they could do neither, they left the Convention (by prearrangement no doubt) and organized (with fifty-eight men) in another hall and elected eight Sherman delegates.

Now mark! The regular delegates went to Columbus with the certificate not only of the officers of the Convention, regularly called and organized, but with the certificate of the County Republican Executive Committee, one of whom was a Sherman man. The Blaine delegates, with credentials that could not be disputed, were turned out of the Convention; the Sherman delegates, with no credentials and no evidence of their right to represent the Republicans of Licking County, Mississippi, could have presented, were admitted. Thus this district is made solid for Sherman. By such means one Jerome Buckingham, of this county, will take his

ty other than eight men from Remper Control, were admitted. Thus this district is made solid for Sherman. By such means one Jerome Buckingham, of this county, will take his seat in the Chicago Convention.

It is pretty generally understood that Gen. Garfield did not desire to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention; but the Sherman men insisted on it, and elected him, mainly for the reason, it is alleged, that they wanted him to present Sherman to the Convention. The arrangement was made before the Thirteenth District was stolen by the Sherman men, and hence prior to the election of Jerome Buckingham as one of the delegates. The necessity for Garfield no longer exists. Buckingham can present Sherman. And he ought to do it. It would be small compensation for the honor of occupying a stolen seat. And then, the man who consents to take such a place is entitled to some recognition. The Gazette and Commercial and other Sherman papers will undoubtedly see the propriety of the suggestion. There is very little doubt that Garfield would gladly give way to Buckingham. The latter may lack a little in forensic eloquence, but this would be more than made up by his love for Sherman. He believes this country belongs to the Sherman family. He is sincere in it. He is the man, by all means, to present his name to the Convention. And there would be no prejudice against him on the pulp question. He would make pulp absolutely free. Can't you some how give him a boost? It is hinted, you know, that Garfield leans a little to Biaine. Buck doesn't. He stands straight for Sherman, and weighs ninety pounds.

If a man occupies a stolen seat he ought to do something to pay for it. Let him noninate Sherman.

Buckeys.

inate Sherman.

A VOICE FROM WARREN COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Monmouth, Ill., May 11.—While sitting near the door of the hall in which the Warren County Republican Convention was being held a few days since, a gentleman, for twenty years a Republican and who spent three years of the time in fighting for his principles, dropped the muttered exclamation as he angrily bothed from the room, where an attempt had just been made to send a solid Grant delegration to Springfield: "If that is Republicanism I've done with it!" Only the conclusion of one mind, but instantly fiashed over me the number of times in the last four months I had heard the sentiment embodied in the remark expressed, in a more or less emphatic degree, from all shades of Republicanism. In every knot of Republicans, you will find at least one who not only opposes the nomination of Gen. Grant, but boldly proclaims his resolution of not voting for him if nominated. As far as I can see, one

tof five Republicans will not only bitterly pose his nomination, as the forerunner of e party's dissolution, but will accelerate untimely end by either remaining from polls altogether or by voting

Democrats.

The term anti-Grant is generally misconstrued into a personal feeling; but, while that may be its ultimate end, at present it is simply anti-Belknap, whisky-rings, Conkling, Cameron, Logan, et cetera; simply that, I say, yet there is something more that occurs to three-fourths of the intelligent voters of the country every time Grant's name is coupled with that of the Presidency, and that is, the spectre of the third term. Talk and argue as one may, there is a deep-rooted teeling in the minds of the major part of Americans antagonistic to and that bodes no good to any party or sentiment that advocates a third term to any man under any circumstances.

cumstances.

Every candidate now in the field has his ends and enemies, and, with the exception Grant, personal opponents and advocates, vocating or opposing the man, not any inciples other than those incorporated in vocating or opposing the man, not any inciples other than those incorporated in a Republican platform since the War, and in will cheerfully support the choice of the rty as long as no new principles are exced or old ones violated. The entrance of ant in the field puts a new aspect on afters; a new principle is raised; the personty of his candidature is lost and the fight if be made square on the principle of find or unlimited acquisition of power, alle the opponents of any other given canate oppose him only in so much as they port another, Grant's enemies have alley entered the campaign not as supters of Sherman, Washburne, Edmunds, Blaine, but first, last, and all the time oped to Grant. Again comes the old cry: nything to beat Grant," and, what is more mous, it comes from the ranks of his old porters.

inything to beat Grant," and, what is more inous, it comes from the ranks of his old poorters. The German vote, that political sword of mocles that is reputed to hang over the ad of all candidates subject to popular apporal, while generally being but part of the ck in trade of those who busy themselves deciding on paper the result of pending ections, can in this section of Illinois be unted almost unanimously against Granting a German myself, I have a good optunity to judge of this matter, and, imporing it to the utmost out of curiosity, we asked point-blank nearly every German ter whom I have met in three months at his sentiments on the subject, and have and over nine-tenths strongly anti-third rungenerally holding that, although they all does no immediate danger to our free etitutions in the innovation, it was just one up in that direction; and, to say the least, entirely unnecessary one. And, as far as "strong" Government is concerned, they understoned they firmly believe that a third-term policy carried out will, with the deubt, accomplish that result,—a conton of affairs which a great many of them of the Old World to avoid.

Within a few weeks there has arisen a niment one could well-nigh liken to connect in regard to U. S. Grant and his ternal damned tramping," as I heard one in express himself. While it may be otherse, it looks to the average-minded liker to a deep-laid scheme of the "Senatorial ique" to secure his pomination with that manimous spontaneousness" on which sy counted. The people remember his ten-expressed wish while abroad, and in a return trip, that he could return to his me in Galena and settle down in private e and enjoy his noblest title "America's rst Citizen." But how strange! Scarcely king a meal in his home he bundles up his raps" and is off to Mexico and back rough the Southern States in time to revive e "boom," that, started in San Francisco his arrival, was to land him in the White ouse with such a grand hurrah that its nation on a sober Accond ought. It would appear in that ligh

ard common sense which invariably comes of the American people on a sober-accond hought. It would appear in that light to many unpredjudiced minds. Indeed, there have been in my presence innumerable expressions of contempt that a man honored is he has been should belittle himself in that manner to secure the nomination for and un the—as it would appear—rather dubious thances of obtaining the office which, given wice as an honor, would bring nothing but lisgrace for a third time. It more and more uppears to the spectator of the "boom's" flight that the last trip of the General's, given as a onic, was a little too much, and vomited it.

INFORMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., May 11.—First—Is Gen. go into the Chicago Convention June 2 as

vention as such candidate under the pressure of an all-prevailing and overpowering public

ecessity, or otherwise?

Third—Are all the conditions of the great moral show business which hailed and ushered in Gen. Grant's return from abroad still operative and irresisible? Or have said conditions "petered" out and donned the role of the itinerating hand organ and monkey man?

role of the itinerating hand organ and monkey man?

Fourth—If Gen. Grant is to be nominated at Chicago, how many, if any, of the Southern States will he get in November next? If he gets one or all of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louishana, will he get either or all of said States by Republican or Democratic votes?

Fifth—If Gen. Grant should be nominated at Chicago, and the election in November next should appear upon the face of the returns to be in favor of Gen. Grant, and the Democratic Congress should attempt to count him out, will Senators Conkling, Cameron, and Logan each furnish 100,000 armed or unarmed men as a great moral force to go to Washington to aid Gen. Grant in taking and holding the high office to which he shall appear to have been elected?

Stath—If the "strong-man" government was unable, with all the machinery and Democratic repeaters to back him, to control the Republican primaries in Cook County last Saturday, and still less able to take possession of and control the Republican Control the R

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 10.—The Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the County Convention on next Thursday were held throughout Stephenson County last Saturday evening. Positive and authentic reports cannot be obtained from all the different towns, but from the best information at hand your correspondent is justified in stating that Stephenson County can be counted for the Hon. E. B. Washburne. This city will stand ten for Washburne and eight counted for the Hon. E. B. Washburne. This city will stand ten for Washburne and eight for Grant. The only and real issue between Grant and Washburne was in the Second Ward. A. V. Richards, the editor of the Freeport Journal. who stated that "every old played-out, broken-down political hack in the State is whooping for Blaine," and who is the ostensible curator of a little pandemonium, was defeated as a Grant delegate in his own ward. With all the ability of a scissors and paste-pot editor, in rehashing the Inter-Ocean editorials for the last two years, it proved to be nugatory. The Republican party in Stephenson County have awakefied to the fact that they do not wish to become the tool of a "little ring" who set themselves up as leaders and boast of carrying the Republican votes in their coat-tail pockets. The old Republican party in Stephenson County is not hostile to Grant, but they believe that the wish of the majority is paramount to individualism in National politics. It now remains for the oversanguine gentleman who told Dan Shepard, "Never you mind about Stephenson County. I will see that it is solid," to offer some kind of hypothesis as an apology,—say, for instance, that he was suddenly called away from the city on some very important legal business. ity will stand ten for Washburne and eight

MUST WE NOMINATE GRANT? To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. JOLIET, May 11.—We have had a fight in his place electing delegates to the County onvention. The fellows who hold the cards Convention. The fellows who hold the cards kindly put them up for the occasion, and let us vote for them. To more completely blindfold us they got up a fight in the Republican party, and labeled the contestants Cullom and auti-Cullom, and, with the help of local connections in and about various local offices, on one side or the other, managed to make the Gubernatorial nomination overshadow and conceal the much greater question lying behind of Grant or anti-Grant. While the Aghf between the two factions was no doubt

sincere and bitter in the extreme, still each side was party to the same scheme to blind voters and overshadow the real issue by the imminence of the false one, just as a goose-quill, if held sufficiently near one's eyes, blots out the universe, either side being con-mented with office in one way or another. blots out the universe, either side being connected with office in one way or another, and having the pensioners or hangers on incident to and inseparable from office; were for Grant first, last, and all the time. Did any one look behind the goose-quill and see the overshadowing National issue lying beyond, and ask why the cards were all stocked for Grant? Choose which hand you would, the answer would be from either side, "Oh! we don't intend to broach that subject at all. We are only looking to the question of Governor. The people want Grant, and will have him." Should the inquirer venture to hint that such did not appear to be case: "Why.

We are only looking to the question of Governor. The people want Grant, and will have him." Should the inquirer venture to hint that such did not appear to be case: "Why, bless you, the politicians don't want Grant. Don't you see it's the people? Why, even the Gernans will have him." This answer is almost always the same, —so much so that we suppose it must emanate from the "spontaneous Grant bureau."

At a time not one hundred years ago, when 20,000,000 of Frenchmen were perishing of starvation, rotting from the face of the earth with pestilence and exposure, when all the pleasant land of France was drained to exhaustion to supply the fettious wants of a few thousand office-holders, servants of the people,—save the mark!—a cartoon was printed which seems as applicable to now as then. A cook is assembling the various fowls of the barnyard. When all are together he says to them: "My children, I have called you together to ask you with what sauce will you be eaten?" "But," say the fowls, "we do not want to be eaten?" "My dear children," returns the cook with indomitable gravity, "you wander from the subject." Our political cooks assume that it is our province to be eaten, and only give us the choice of Cullom or anti-Cullom sauce. Our cooks assume that few days, had considerable light. A paper, in the form of a remonstrance against Grant's nomination, has been circulated amongst Republicans other than office-holders, and without their knowledge, and has disclosed the fact that, aside from office-holders, and without their knowledge, and has disclosed the fact that, aside from office-holders and their parasites and chronic office-seekers, the people hereabouts are almost without exception anti-Grant. Out of some forty Republicans employed in the rolling mills at this place, but one declared for Grant, more than half refused to vote for Grant under any consideration, and the rest would only under protest. Old soldiers who had and have a just pride and share in the memories of Donelson, Mission Ridge, Vicksburg, etc

sooer, serious, inidate-aged man breeminent among his fellows for industry, devotion to the law, the presumption may be safely indulged in that he is one of the heroes who stood "a living wall" with Thomas at Chickamanga, or, with Sheridan, rolled back a victorious army at Winchester, turning defeat and disaster into glorious victory, or, with Grant, persistently drove a hitherto invincible army upon their own soil through the bloody Wilderness to their doom at Richmond. These men can never be led by the talk of a "strong" man, a "strong" Government. To the American soldier a "strong" Government means a terrible alternative not to be lightly thought or spoken of in a time of profound peace. The Government that in a period of a hundred years has adapted itself to the needs of this great Western world is strong enough for all. The writer is astonished that any one should be so thoughtless as to ask for a stronger Government than the one we have We are answering vital questions dally, atmost hourly, that no Government depending

The Residue of the Chicago Probuse.

PLETON, Wis., May 11.—Pirst—Is Gen.

to candidate for the nomination for
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party for the sense of the Chicago
and Vashburne a

ANTI-GRANTISM IN LEE COUNTY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
DIXON, Ill., May 11.—The feeling of Republicans in this county is largely opposed to Grant and third term. In this City of Dixon the Blaine and Washburne element would, on a fair square vote, outnumber the Grant officeholding clique four to one. Everywhere in the county the same spirit is Grant officeholding clique four to one. Everywhere in the county the same spirit is asserting itself. The preference—the choice—lies between—Blaine and Washburne. All admit the stainless record, unblemished character, and undenlable availability of the ex-Minister to France; whilst the dash, firmness, wisdom, and talismanic cloquence of the "Plumed Knight" have made for him legions of stanch, unswerving friends.

As an instance: Franklin is regarded as the stronghold of Republicanism. At a village election a separate ballot-box was provided for the expression of individual Presidential preferences. The result indicated: Blaine, 46; Grant, 7; Washburne, 4. Notwithstanding all this the Republican Convention of Lee County left the delegates uninstructed, and from what your correspondent knows they are at heart tavorable to the silent warrior. There is one pronounced Blaine man. They are very reticent as to the course they intend to pursue. However, since the Chicago primaries have developed the virulent canker that is fast eating out the consumptive life of Grantism, some of the infuential ones amongst them speak of casting the delegation solid for Washburne or Blaine. If, in the face of the masses of intelligent Republicans who are unalterably and unequivocally antagonistic to the third term, they throw their vote or influence for Grant, we will have an opportunity of paying them back

D. H. PINGREY.

with their own coin when they (the members of the present county Republican delegration) present themselves for office before the people of the county. I heard myself a leading Grantite official challenged to a test by a Blaine man akin to that resorted to in Franklin. He declined, acknowledging that the Maine Senator would beat the General three to one, would, in fact, with the loyal stalwart citizens who do the voting, and are the bone and sinew of the party, bury the ex-President clear out of sight. In brief, beyond a few ex-soldiers and the bread-and-butter brigade, the far-traveled Ulysses has no Presidential following here. We all agree that Grant's military prowess stands unrivaled. He ranks as one of the greatest Generals of the age. For this the people have honored him. They made him Commander-In-Chief of all the armies of the Union,—a position created purposely for him. They twice elected him to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. They poured forth thousands to greet him on his return from the circuit of the globe. But the people are jealous of their liberties, and watch with anxiety any attempt at innovation upon time-honored custom. When Gen. Grant, coutrary to the unwritten law, seeks the Presidency for the third term, when he allows his great name to be dragged down from the pillar of renown where the concurrent opinion of mankind has placed it into the mire and filth of ward politics, when he throws himself completely into the hands of designing men, permits them to shape his course, and at their bidding hurries hither and thither through the State of Illinois wherever a primary is to be held, a caucus manipulated, or a convention packed in his interest, it is high time, I think, for the American people to cry "Hold I" The precedent left by Washington, Jefferson, and the other illustrious Fathers of the Republic, is sacred to the great body of citizens. They are not going without a desperate life struggle, to part with it or violate it, even for the conqueror of Gen. Lee.

One of Many Republicans BOLT GRANT.

WASHBURNE IN COLORADO. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. SILVER CLIFF, Colo., May 6.—This country shows the political sentiment of all the sec-tions. Here we have an epitome of public sentiment, a reflex from all portions of the United States. Politics are discussed freely by men well versed in the affairs of the Nation,—men well informed as to the needs of the whole people. Presidential candidates are freely discussed, and the most salient points brought forth. After much observation and discussion it would seem that there is an undercurrent strong and powerful against Samuel J. Tilden and Gen. Grant as nominees of the next conventions. In the South there is a Whig element that does not readily affiliate with Democracy; an element that is seeking congenial companions. This Whig element is outspoken in this: that they vote with the Democracy as being the least of two evils; that radical Republicanism cannot control their votes. This Whig element both North and South parties with which it has cast its interests Neither Tilden nor Grant is the choice of this element. The leaders of the two parties are not congenial with this class. At the next Presidential election the Whig element next Presidential election the Whig element will choose between the two candidates, and that party which offers the best man will control it. It is a fact that these Whigs of the South have voted with the Democratic party, but their heart was not in the work, and to-day they denounce the Democrats and acknowledge that they vote with them because the Republicans do not offer them a chance to fall into their ranks.

The anti-Grant movement in the Republican party has already taken shape, and will be a power in the next election. The German element is also opposed to Grant's relection.

man element is also opposed to Grant's reelection.

The question occurs, How can the Repubilcans control and unite these opposing elements? Under no condition can Grant be
elected, unless Samuel J. Tilden is the nominee of the Democrats. If Grant has as an opponent Bayard, then success must be on the
side of Democracy. I find that Bayard is a
favorit with Democrats both from the South
and the Norta. But Tilden is far from being
popular with the people, and, if nominated,
will be nominated by party leaders, and not
by the sentiment of the Democratic party. I
find that, if Grant is nominated, he will be
nominated by party leaders and whippers-in
of the Republican party, and not by the wish
of the people.

The Whig element of the South and the
German element of the country are in favor

The Whig element of the South and the German element of the country are in favor of the Hon. E. B. Washburne. It is surprising with what a degree of unanimity the Whigs of the South and the Germans unite on Washburne. The writer was not prepared to accept such a statement of facts until he investigated for hinself by interviewing representative men from all parts of the Union. There is not another part of this country where so many representative men are to accept such a statement of facts until he investigated for himself by interviewing representative men from all parts of the Union. There is not another part of this country where so many representative men are brought together as in Colorado mining regions, and their sentiment is but a reflex of the wish of the people of the whole country. There is no man in the Republican party that can stand before Senator Bayard but the Hon. E. B. Washburne in the coming Presidential election. If the Republicans nominate Grant then the Democrats can elect their man, if that man is not Tilden. The Democrats can still control the Whig element of the South against Grant, but not against Washburne. This Whig element is a power, and if the old Whig party could be revived in the coming contest it would carry the Southern States beyond a doubt. The South is heartily sick of Northern Democracy, and is seeking other coalitions. The South to-day curses the Northern Democrats for precipitating the extra session of Congress upon the country. The South is ready to form other ties, provided they be other than those of radical Republican Convention to put before the people a man who can control all of the conflicting elements in our ranks. Grant is certainly not that man. The Germans have already declared in favor of Washburne, and we have every indication that the anti-Grant party will also delare in favor of Washburne, and can believe with a great deal of assurance that the Whig element of the South will come out for Washburne in noninated. Tilden set up against Washburne will receive a complete over-throw. Bayard opposed to Grant will bring a defeat to the Republican party.

The strongest fight that can be brought forward is to nominate Washburne on the Republican, or controlled by politicians. The people demand new men. Tilden and Grant have served their time and served it well. Both have received honor by their followers, but they both belong to the past so far as politician who lash in the objectors to party to also the proposed t

we nominate the most unpopular man in our party.

My views have been molded by observation and discussion with prominent and representative men from all sections of the country, both Democratic and Republican, with a considerable number of Greenbackers. Grant represents the aristocracy of the Republicans, if that expression can be used, but not the bone and sinew of our party. He is backed by the aristocrats of our republicanism, those that have fed at the public crib for years.

rears.

The writer claims no infallibility for his opinions, and has embodied his observations in this article, which have been taken in discussions with representative men from the South and from the North,—men of all political creeds and opinions.

D. H. PINGREY.

RATED."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna,
CHICAGO, May 12.—Of those who oppose a third term, and yet propose to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention of next month, no one says anything so derogatory to Gen. Grant as those friends who announce

that "he is the only man who can be in-augurated, if elected." Assuming that it will require military skill Assuming that it will require military skill and force to inaugurate the legally-elected President, and that Gen. Grant alone possesses and can control that military skill and force, is it not a base slander to assert that he will not use them except for his own personal aggrandizement?

Does any one assume or say that the humblest member of the Republican party would not use his best effort to inaugurate the man he had helped to elect? Do not most people believe that all honorable Demo-

would not use his best effort to inaugurate the man he had helped to elect? Do not most people believe that all honorable Democrats would help to carry out the legally-expressed will of the people in the choice of a Chief Magistrate even if their own candidate were defeated? After the election of 1800 there was armed resistance to the result of a legal election. The great Rebellion was simply an appent from ballots, and millions of men North and South, Republicans and Democrats, ranged themselves on the side of the ballots. In the final appeal the legal election was triumphant, but how would it have been if only those men who were to hold office, to receive honors and emoluments, had come to the rescue of the ballot-box?

Can it be possible that Gen. Grant is so devoid of patriotism that he would fail to do his best, yea his very best, to enforce the legally expressed wish of the people?

He may well pray to be delivered from his friends when they can so belittle him before the world. Would not every generous soul say that he could, and would, do more to secure the inauguration of any other man than he would do for his own? How can any man pretend respect for him and yet believe their in the firend Washburne in the Executive chair?

As a patriot and a soldier would he not be bound to use all his skill and force to inaugurate whatever man may be the legal choice of the people?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

THIRD-TERM TACTICS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 12.—Cameron and Conkling o the delegates to State Conventions in New York and Pennsylvania: "As we have a majority, we appoint only Grant men, and instruct them to vote as a unit for Grant. The majority should rule."
Logan, of Illinois: "The majority shall not control us. We will bolt at the outset, appoint ninety-two delegates from Cook County, and 'Long' Jones will see to the rest. Hip, hurrah!"

A COLORED MAN'S BEASONS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, May 12.—Please allow me space CHICAGO, May 12.—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to state my reasons for advocating the nomination of the Hon. James G. Blaine for our next President. I wish them understood by all the colored people of the United States, as I am one of that race. Some of our people are holding Grant meetings, and, after a careful and close observation, I have come to the conclusion that they are allowing their enthusiasm for the man to get possession of their better judgment. I have until lately moved along the same beaten trail used by those around me, but am fully satisfied that I have found a broader and better path in following the adherents and supporters of James G. Blaine,—a man who is a true Republican, one who has advocated and maintained all true Republican principles fearlesly, honestly, and faithfully, and has advocated the rights of the colored people with all the vigor and strength of his character, and is surely entitled to the highest honors the people can bestow upon him, the Presidency of the United States. What has Gen. Grant done for the colored race? Why should they help to put him in the Presidential chair? I will admit he has done much for his country, and his country has done much for him. Is not two terms enough? It was for Washington. Besides, there are some dark spots in his Administration that will not rub out. I will call your attention to his Administration when the colored people in the South, of all ages and sexes, were murdered, burnt up in their houses, lynched, and suffered all kinds of brutal treatment at the hands of a Democratic South. I will state that I have never heard of any who participated in that bloody affair being brought to justice. On the contrary, the leader of that Hamburg massacre, one of the coldest-blooded and cruel tragedice ever enacted in a civilized country, is to-day a member of Congress making laws for a free and enlightened Republic. Which is one very strong objection to a third term for Gen. Grant. I believe that the majority of the delegates to the Chi in your valuable paper to state my reasons for advocating the nomination of the Hon.

Commissioner Senne offered the following: Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the Board to examine and report a suitable site for a poor-house be, and hereby are directed to Board to examine and report a suitable site for a poor-house be, and hereby are directed to consider and report to this Board their views on the following points: First, is it good policy to consider and report to this Board their views on the following points: First, is it good policy to purchase a large tract of land for a poor-house farm at a distance of twenty miles or more from the City of Chicago? Will the transportation, together with the expense of cultivating a large farm and the inconvenience of visiting the same by the County Board or the Committee having the management of the institution in charge, not cost more in the long run than the advantages in the start by purchasing a cheap plees of land? Second, can a large farm be cultivated by the inmates of a poor-house, or should persons it to work on a farm be permitted to be inmates of such an institution? Third, will it be advisable to cret suitable buildings on a small tract of land with a view to provide indoor employment for the inmates of the Poor-House, and, if so, can part of the Reform School ground now owned by the County be used to advantage for that purpose? This resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Messrs. D. B. Carmichael and W. L. Bowers were made Constables at Hyde Park.

The usual grist of bills was put through and some suggestions, uninsportant to the general public, made by the Committee on Roads, submitted at the last Board meeting, came up for discussion. It was referred to the County Attorney, and he received instructions to report upon the same at the next meeting of the Board. The report has been already published in THE TRIBUNE.

The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock. Republican Convention I will vote for and support with all my strength, as I will never deserf the party that has protected and elevated our race. Notwithstanding, James G. Blaine is my first choice,—not that I like Grant less, but Blaine more. I hope and trust that my fellow colored citizens will use their best efforts, and support him as first choice as the nominee of the Chicago Convention for the next President of the United States. THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. SENECA, La Salle Co., Ill., May 11.—The Inter-Ocean of to-day (Tuesday, May 11) ontains what purports to be a special tele gram from Ottawa, stating that parties, evidently Blaine men, who were dissatisfied with the action of the Republican Convention recently held in Ottawa, were writing letters to THE TRIBUNE attempting to show that Blaine had a majority, notwithstanding they voted in Convention for Grant. Does Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—Forty delethis special telegrapher mean to say that the this special telegrapher mean to say that the Blaine men in the Ottawa Convention voted for Grant? If he does so mean, and he seems to wish the people to so understand him, and closes his special telegram with a flourish of trumpets, stating that if the delegates abide by their instructions you can count sixteen for Grant from La Salle County, the facts in the case are simply as follows: After supper the Convention (what was left of it, as all of one-third of the delegates had gone home) met in the Court-House, and the moment that the Committee on Delegates had reported, and the report was adopted by the Convention, Postmaster Corbus, of La Salle (his brother, Dr. Corbus, of Mendota, in the chair), arose and introduced a resolution instructing the delegation to Springfield to vote as a unit for U. S. Grant. The motion on the adoption of the resolution was put by the Chair in a moment, and the resolution pronounced carried and the Convention pronounced adjourned. No honest man can say that the resolution was not honestly voted down, the nees. prevailing. It was evidently a cooked-up arrangement between the Corbus brothers and friends of Gen, Grant. A division of the house was called for, and the yeas and nays were called. Every effort was made on the part of the Blaine men to get a fair vote, but all in vain; the Chair refused to recognize any one after he had declared the resolution adopted, and my honest conviction is that he declared the Convention adjourned without a motion, as I was close to the Chair, and I did not hear any motion made to adjourn.

I have attended political conventions for the last forty-five years in both political parties, in the Democratic party up to 1883, and since that time as a Free-Soller or Republican, and I must say that the Ottaway Convention, for downright scoundaries my of my earlier experiences. No disposition was manifested on the part of the leaders in the mob to obtain or respect the wishes of either majorities or minorities. Let me whisper in your ear, gentlemen, that pub Blaine men in the Ottawa Convention voted gates were in attendance upon the third an-nual meeting of the Western Gas Association, including the following officers: President, for Grant? If he does so mean, and J. O. King, Jacksonville, Ill.; First Vice-President, T. G. Lausden, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Vice-President, Thomas Butterworth, Rockford, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, Lee A. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; Directors, A. H. Barrett, Louisville, Ky.; William Dun-bar, New Albany, Ind.; E. Lindsay, Clevebar, New Albany, Ind.; E. Lindsay, Cieveland, O.; J. B. Howard, Dubuque, Ia.; George A. Farwell, Appleton, Wis.; J. C. Zabriski, St. Louis, Mo.; John Glinper, Leavenworth, Kas.; A. W. Littleton, Quincy, Ill.; L. L. Munn, Freeport, Ill. The Association was organized two years ago, and now numbers active members from Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan. President King, in his annual address, said that he was furnishing gas to two Illinois State institutions for laundry purposes at a less cost than coal. He concludes that the electric scare has about spent its force. As gas has become a great public necessity, it should be furnished at a low cost, and the day is past when gas stocks can be quoted as fancy. After twenty-five years' experience he is satisfied the real improvement is a matter of slow growth. Mr. King deprecates the practice of State Legislatures and other similar bodies entering upon the manufacture of gas for State-Houses and State Institutions. Had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Butterworth, a member of this Association, also a member of the Legislature of Illinois, that State, at the last session of that body, would have gone into the business. The Convention will remain in session until Friday. land, O.; J. B. Howard, Dubuque, Ia.

Eaton's Humbug Tariff Commission—Its Probable Passage by the Senate.

Special to St. Louis Republican.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The cause of Pevenue-Reform is to be further compromised by its friends. A good many of the Revenue-Reformers of the Senate have been led into a trap prepared for them by the Protectionists, and will vote for the passage of the Eaton (Dem.) bill creating a Tariff Commission. It is announced that this bill will be called up in the Senate to-morrow for consideration. Protectionist Senators are particularly active in urging its prompt passage. Their chief object is to check or counteract any section of the House on the Tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee. There is every prospect that the Senate by a decided majority will commit itself in favor of the Commission project before the House takes any action on the Ways and Means Committee's bill. This will be a deathblow to any tariff-legislation so far as the present session is concerned. The fact is, the Revenue-Reformers have been outwitted at every point by the Protectionists. The campaign of the latter has been conducted with consummate strategy; that of the former has been a series of blunders which will probably culminate in the passage of the Commission bill by the Senate.

A WHEATON STRAW. To the Editor of The Calesso Tribune.

WHEATON, Du Page Co., Ill., May 12.—The collowing good, substantial citizens of Wheaton are decidedly in favor of E. B. FINANCE AND TRADE.

Washburne for President: John Sutcliffe, C. W. Guild, M. E. Sutcliffe, W. K. Guild, lum-ber dealers; W. H. Grote, H. W. Grote, A. S.

DISGUSTED REPUBLICANS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune El Paso, 111., May 12.-The Repu

held a caucus here last night. It was run by the officeholders' clique, known as the Cas-sell King, one of whom is Postmaster and another candidate for State Senator, and, much to the chagrin of the sober, reflecting

much to the chagrin of the sober, reflecting Republicans, who are Blaine or Washburne men, and anuscement of the Democrats, the ring overpowered all opposition and nonlinated delegates to the County Convention for Grant. This morning the streets are rent with threats against the Cassell Ring and Grant Republicans by Blaine and Washburne men. We are disgusted with the old ring element, and hope they may yet be defeated in their nefarious schemes to get office. At least one-half of the Republicans here are for Washburne or Blaine, and look with despair at the prospect of Grant's nomination. We hope the whole horde of Grant men will be taught that there are other men in this country beside officeholders and lackeys.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Proper Location for a Poor-House

The County Treasurer's Report.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board
was held yesterday afternoon. All the members were present except President Stewart,
whose place was filled by Mr. Burling.

THE LEMONT DOCTORS.

The Clerk proceeded to read a number of communications, among them being one from Dr. J. S. Skelly in regard to his partnership with Dr. Hahn in furnishing medicines for the poor of Lemont. He asked that a new

contract be drawn excluding Dr. Hahn and giving him (Dr. Skelly) the entire business.

Referred to the Committee on Town and

According to a communication, Architect Egan has instructed Thomas O'Brien, contractor for the plastering of the new Court-House, to begin the work as speedily as possible. Mr. O'Brien will so begin wheneve the necessary machinery, scaffolding, etc.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
The monthly report of Treasurer Johnson contained the following items: Amount ap-

contained the following items: Amount appropriated to general fund of 1879 and 1880, \$757,500; miscellaneous receipts, \$1,015,783; sundry disbursements, \$470,718; balance to credit funds, \$545,014; county orders outstanding, \$7,535; amount appropriated to Court-House fund, \$150,000; amount of bonds authorized but not yet sold, \$150,000—total, \$300,000; balance on hand per September quarterly report, \$237,766; miscellaneous receipts, \$129,897—total, \$367,664; miscellaneous payments, \$216,077; balance on hand belonging to Court-House fund, \$151,586.

A NEW COUNTY POOR-HOUSE,

WESTERN GAS-MAKERS.

ative to the erec

Stocks Stronger, with Alternations of Weakness.

ber dealers; W. H. Grote, H. W. Grote, A. S.
Landon, merchants; J. R. Smith, S. R.
Smith, Fred Minor, Minoisan office; H. Jayne,
C. H. Jayne, hardware dealers; Casper Voll,
Central Hotel; C. Kumpp, furniture
dealer; F. Kinsousky, F. Kinsousky, Jr.,
H. Garlick, tailors; L. C. Stover,
County Treasurer; Charles Howard, livery;
William Nunn, L. E. De Wolf, lawyers;
William De Wolf, Deputy Sheriff; Louis
Hagerman, drug-store; L. E. Landon, David
Bronson, S. Munn, A. Seamons, A. Ordway,
retired farmers; J. M. Clapp, teacher; J.
Barnard, butcher and market; F. C. Reeder,
James Outram, shoemakers; C. E. Kirkland,
J. B. Walker, E. A. Fisher, John B. French,
J. J. Dunkleberg, Wheaton College; J. Q.
Adams, M. Mürray, Mr. Steck, P. K. Stacey,
Shelly Northrop, farmers; D. McDonald, C.
K. Watson, blacksmiths; C. Louks, carpenter. What Brokers Think About the Immediate Future.

Governments Quiet-Foreign Exchange Steady. The Produce Harkets More Active, and Decidedly

Stronger-A Good Demand for Corn. Some Nervousness Over the Situation in Wheat -The Shorts Filling Freely.

K. Watson, blacksmiths; C. Louks, carpenter.

The following gentlemen prefer J. G. Blaine: A. D. Kelley, lumber-dealer; J. C. Wheaton, Jr., Gny Levins, G. M. Chadwick, farmers; R. T. Morgan, Professor in College; Capt. M. E. Jones, Deputy-Sheriff; T. B. Buterfield, Col. C. P. J. Arion, W. F. Patterson.

In canvassing for these few names, I onlyfound eight Grant men. Most of the Grant men in this section are either Government employes, politicians, or Democrats. I can extend this list in about the same proportion if you desire. I found four men in favor of Edmunds. FINANCIAL. Stocks opened with a continuation of the improvement that marked the close of the day before. There were several alternations of weakness, but on the whole the day's business resulted in a gain over the lowest and closing prices of the day before.

Advices from New York breathed little configuration.

Advices from New York breathed little confidence in the permanence of the recovery. The bulk of the opinion seemed to be that another downward move would be made in a day or two, as the public had little disposition to buy, and the speculators were still disposed to hammer the market. Some operators here received telegraphic recommendations farm correspondents in New York to sell. These bear points have recently all come true, but there must be a time when the market will turn, to the great damage of those who keep selling stocks after they have gone down.

when the market will turn, to the great damage of those who keep selling stocks after they have gone down.

Chicago brokers report business dull. This is not a constituency that likes to sell short, and the decline has been so severe and long that it has taken the pluck out of the buils. There is a steady buying of investment stocks, and the demand for these is likely to increase.

Most of the changes in quotations were upward. Burimgton & Quincy made %, to 121%; Rock Island 4%, to 186%; Illinois Central 1, to 105; New York Central %, to 125%, selling as low as 125; Michigan Central 1, to 101%, selling at 81% and 80; Lake Shore %, to 103%; Eric %, to 37, selling at 37% and 35%; the preferred 2%, to 60%, ranging between 61 and 57%; Northwestern %, to 90%; the preferred 2%, to 109; St. Paul %, to 74%, after selling at 74% and 73%; the preferred 1, to 101; Wabash %, to 23%, selling at 32 and 31%; the preferred 4, to 62%, selling at 32 and 31%; the preferred 3%, to 43%; Kansas & Texas %, to 33%; Pacific Mail 2%, to 37, selling at 37 and 34%; Lackawanna %, to 79%, after selling at 77%; Reading 2%, to 48%; C., C. & I. C. %, to 10%; Union Pacific 1%, to 48%; Iron Mountain %, to 43%, after selling at 44% and 41%; Western Union %, to 101%, selling at 162 and 100%; Louisville & Nashville 3%, to 124; Chattanooga 3, to 69%; Lake Brie & Western 1%, to 24%; Cansala Southern 1, to 56%; Northern Pacific 1%, to 23; the preferred 3%, to 45%; San Francisco 7%, to 23; the preferred 5, to 42; and Manhattan 1%, to 23; the preferred 6, to 42; and Manhattan 1%, to 23; the preferred 6, to 42; and Manhattan 1%, to 23; to 28%.

Erie second 6s opened at 89, sold as high as

Erie second és oponed at 89, sold as high as 89%, as low as 89%, and closed at 88%.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the feature of the dealinrs was the large transactions in Erie consolidated seconds, which sold down from 90% to 88%, and recovered to 88%.

Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts were also prominent in the dealings, and advanced from 38% to 40, but declined to 37%. There were heavy sales of the Kansas & Texas issues, the firsts assented declining from 101 to 100%, and the seconds from 60 to 56%. The other changes were a decline of 4% per cent in Ohio Central incomes; 31 m Mobile & Ohio first debentaries; 3% in Chesapeake & Ohio currency 64; 2% in do series B; 2 in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts; 2 in Iron Mountain second preferred incomes; 11% in do first incomes; 14 in Kookuk & Des Moines firsts; 14 in Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts and Texas Pacific incomes; and 4 per cent in San Francisco class B, New York Elevated firsts, New York Central 80 of 1883, and Indianapolls, Bloomington & Western firsts; and an advance of 2 per cent in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central supplementary firsts, and Fittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago thirds; 1 per cent in Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts; and ½ per cent in Harlem registered firsts.

Government bonds were in fair demand. The

Government bonds were in fair demand. The District of Columbia 3.65s were in active demand at 94% bid and 95% asked; the United States 4s were 107 bid and 107% asked; the 4%s were 108% and 100%; the 5s 102% and 103%; and the 6s 106%

and 100%; the 5s 102% and 103%; and the 6s 105% and 106%.

Foreign exchange was firm, with no important changes in rates. Bills were in moderate supply. Sterling posted advanced to 488% and 489%. Actual rates were 485% and 489%; and documentary sterling was 485%@484. French bankers' bills were 520 and 517%, and German bank-

ers' bills were \$30 and 517%, and German bank-ers' bills 95 and 95%. French commercial, \$24% 6265. Commercial marks were 94695. Chicago bank clearings were \$5,000,000. Cur-rency is accumulating here. New York ex-change was sold between banks at 75c per \$1,000 premium. Discounts are dull. Rates for time loans are 628 per cent, and call loans 425 per

loans are 608 per cent, and call loans 405 per cent.

A large lot of District of Columbia 3.65s was sold at 94%. Cook County 4%s sold at 102%.

The next upward movement in stocks cannot, according to the Herald, be expected until the early fall, when the large operators shall have returned from their summer junketings and the all-important "crop question," both at home and abroad, be definitly settled. While prices were drooping from natural causes and from stocks being fed to the market by the hands of weak or impatient speculators, they were made weaker yet by the artificial attacks of the bears. Not since many months has there been so much of concerted action in the bear party as at present, nor so many leading operators concerned. The Graphic reports a leading operator as saying that the decline in the market will continue until the present range of prices will seem very high. It says that there are speculators who think some stocks are cheap at present prices; but do not wish to buy them for fear of being obliged to carry them on a declining market through the summer, as an advance movement can hardly be looked for before autumn. The World finds a great deal of encouragement in the large percentage of increase in earnings for the mouth of April, all the

vance movement can hardly be looked for before autumn. The World finds a great deal of encouragement in the large percentage of increase in earnings for the mouth of April, all the great trunk lines and minor roads presenting figures surprisingly large in view of the lull in trade, and while the gain in earnings may not be so large in the remaining months of the year, it should not be forgotten that the great tide of immigration to the West and the important extension of the railway system will materially benefit those companies whose lines tap the arricultural sections of the country.

As to coal, the Philadelphia Ledger confesses that prices have not been maintained in every instance by all the parties to the voluntary agreement, for it is strict adherence to circular prices that is to raise the trade from the depression that has carried it to the verge of bankruptcy at almost any time for the past two or three years. There is not much evidence of breaking in prices, and the very few instances that have come to our knowledge are limited in the amounts sold and the decline in prices. This makes the transactions the more indefensible, for it is simply breaking the market both in the present and for the future without present or ultimate advantage.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANE,

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same bank.

DRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
RANKERS,

Deal in Government Bonds and other Inve Securities.

Offer for sale some Tasswell Co., Ili., &, Galesburg City &, West Chicago &, and Cook Co. dip per cents Ruy and sell Foreign Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact a regular Banking business.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Catengo Tribuns.

New York, May 12.—The market to-day has been irregular and foverish. Had there been any decided tendency to work for an advance on the part of the public, it would have manifested itself at the opening. The truth is, the decline has already injured so many people that the public generally have not the ability to buy stocks at the present time. The money market is no longer regarded, and to-day's bond pur-

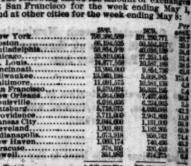
chases were not even inquired after. Nevertheless the exchange rate has approached dangerously near to the shipping point, and this fact causes renewed anxiety for the future. Buying to-day was merely on the part of the leaders of the bear party, who were covering shorts, and helped the market up in order to renew the decline from a higher point. They hoped the market would recover more sharply than it has, but sales of long stocks prevented the rally from being sharp. A period of duliness may or may not ensue, but another break is looked for by conservative operators.

SEATE OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribma.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Public says: The exchanges for the first week in May are much more encouraging than those of some previous weeks. Perhaps this is due in part to the fact that large payments usually occur during the first week of a month, which spring from transactions two, three, or four months previous so that a part of the exchanges May I may represent purchases made in January and February, when business was undonbtedly most active. Another cause of large exchanges during the past week is the payment of interest and dividends on investments and of rentals in the cities. As rents have groerally advanced, and are probably paid more promptly than they were one year ago, settlements on that account would naturally swell exchanges perceptibly, but it is undeniable that another and more satisfactory cause of the increased exchanges accounts for much of the gain. The recent decline in prices has induced largely increased purchases, both for export and for domestic consumption. In spite of the shrinkage of values, the quantities transferred are so much greater now than one year ago that a marked increase of exchanges results.

The following shows the amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending Merchants.



The four cities of the largest b usually near each other in proportions of the increase. At all these cities there is evidence in the returns that the volume of business is larger than it was one year ago in quantities transferred, since the present level of prices is not more than 15 per cent higher on the whole than that of May, 1878. The surprising irregularities of movement at Milwaukee and Baitimore are probably due in part to the great difference in the grain traffic which was remarkably small at this season last year at Milwaukee, and remarkably large at Baitimore. The decline in prices of cotton and cotton goods, and consequent insactivity at manufacturing centres are doubtless reflected in the comparatively small exchanges at New Orleans, Providence, and Lowell, but at some of the minor offices the increase is unusually large. On the whole there seems reason to be lieve that the reaction from unnatural speculative, activity and advance in price may have gone so far at most of the ciths that a more healthy traffic is near at hand or has already commenced, though there may yet be considerable hesitation until the prospect as to this year's crops is more clear.

To the Western Associated Fress.

New York, May 12.—Governments steady.

Railroud bonds active and irregular, but in the main higher.

State securities dail.

Railroad bonds accermain higher.
State securities dull.
The stock market opened strong and prices
advanced 4,60 per cent, but under free ales
a decline of 4,62% was recorded, the latter is
Iron Mountain. During the afternoon speculation again became strong, but this firmness we
followed by a depression which continued unthe close, when the market assumed
the close, when the market assumed

	New 5a	Pacific & of 36
70987953	Louisiana 7% consols. 47%	Now Six Service Colon Line
		Virginia da, deferrad
	Rock Island	Hannibal & St. Jo III
1	Panams 180 Fort Wayne 1174 Pittsburg 1104 Illinois Central 105	St. L. & San Fran III
1	C. B. & Q	Do. ist preferred 64
	New York Central 120	Union Pacific 80
1	Harlom	Central Pacific
	Michigan Control SMC	Logisville & Nashville 246
ı	Erie	Houston & Texas
	Northwestern 97 Northwestern 97 Northwestern 97 Northwestern 97 Northwestern 97 Northwestern 97 Northwestern 1004	Atlantic & Pagine Tel.
I	St. Paul & Minneapolis 50	Adams Express
l	St. Paul & S. C., pfd 72 Del., Lack, & Western 794	American Express
1	Morris & Esseg	Quicksilver, pfd
1	Reading	Central Arispus
i	Chesapeake & Ohio 16	Homestake
	Mobile & Ohio	Excelsion
	Ohio Central	C. P. bonds
	B. C. R. A.N.	U. P. had grants
I	Alton & Terce Haute. 12	Lehigh & Wilksbarre. Illi

Special Dispatch to The Chicap Trousa.
Boston, May 12.—The stock market was fairly live, with a better feeling than for several Bosrow, May 12.—The stock market was fairly active, with a better feeling than for several days past.

In railroad stocks Little Bock & Ogdonburg, and Lake Champlain were the features, the former rapidly advancing to 35% and the latter to 25%, with its preferred at 72; New York & Northenstern also showing a market improvement, advancing from 23% to 28, and Eastern sold at 27. Atchison & Topeks was up to 13%, while Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was fairly active at 12% 128, fractions selling at 24% (23%). St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred sold at 28. Detriot, Lansing & Northern preferred, 105; Burlington in Missouri, 13; Chicago in the control of the

There were two sales of Bell Telephone at 103% LONDON, May 12.—Consols, 99 1-18; account, 904.
American eccurities—New 5s, 105: 44/s. 1114;
4s, 109/4: Illinois Central, 105/4: Pennsylvanis
Central, 54; Eric, 37/4: do seconds, 90; Read-ing, 24/s.
PARIS, May 12.—Rentes, 86f 72/4c.

MINING NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., May 18.—The fol

are the closing quotations at the Stock Boardalpha.

Alpha.

Mono Alla

Consolidated Pacific. North Bonanza

SAN PRANCE

North Wells st, 1438 115 ft, improved, da Peter Moos). Lowe sv, 142 ft n of ft, improved, dated to T. Riordan Sherman st, 373 ft b dated May 13 (P. M. Jenks). improved, dated

urington et, 35 ft 2100 ft improved. d

OBTH OF CITY LI

CON of the leading a during the twenty

Cattle, No.
Sheep, No.
Hides, Iba.
Wool, Iba.
Potatoes, bn.
Cosl, tons.
Lamber, m.
Sait, brla.
Egra, brla.
Egra, brla.
Green applea, br
Beans, bu.

Withdrawn from city consumption: city consumption: 1, 567 bu rye.

The following grain in this city yesterds winter wheat, 1 car recars No. 2 spring, 31 cc (175 wheat); 33 cc ars lears high mixed, 7 ca jected, 1 car no graces, 25 cars No. 2 w cars rejected, 1 car no 2 rye, 1 car rejected; extra do. Total, 74 spected out: 195,155 49,564 bu cats, 1,804 bu The leading produc yesterday in the againt little more doing it

ittle more doing is feeling was general were strengthened is tone in Europe, wit per quarter in red witter in corn. There regard to the possiblions in the leading quite strong in an quite strong, in a ment in hogs at ceipts of the three days past three days past to large as expluers buying pork ratained lard and me relatively dull. Migher, at \$10.37½01.
\$4.97½07.00 seller July. Espring wheat closed for May and \$1.52 stronger, at \$7½0 for Oats closed 40 higher for June. Rye was closed at 20061e for and stronger, at \$4.56.
\$4.70 for neavy. Cat \$4.2504.85.

G4.70 for heavy. Cat \$2.25@4.85.
There was a quietn for the time of year large proportions as pected. Prices, thou ing the earlier weeks well sustained. Gro-domand, and the ton firm and healthy. Su with which excepti-changes. The deman and previous prices were in good request The exception was ro-50c per bri. In the moderate activity, we moderate activity, wheld. Cheese continued in part and fit The oil trade was queruling easy. Turpen was very little doin Prices were weak at

Prices were weak at Ldmber was in fair yards, while cargo ly changed. The drugs were fair dwas quiet and linni. New is combide market was stoo weights to the cargo was to be combined to be a combined to be combined t

FAIRBANKS'

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—Alpha levies an

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 12:

CITY PROPERTY. dilice st, 224 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 24 8-10x 24 73, dated May 12 (6. J. Williams to A. Lagorth Wells st. 1434 ft s of Eugenie, e f. 27-22 man st, 373 ft n of Harrison, e f, 25x94 ft, and May 12 (P. M. and C. L. Jenks to Albert ta st, \$62% ft w of Noble, s f, 24x124 ft, st, near Morgan, n. f, 25 ft to alley, dated y 30, 1879 (Theodore Schiatz to Andrew and to J. Franz).
neennes av, n of and near Thirty-ninth st, e
, ff ft, dated May 12 (Master in Chancery to

smith). S ft.n of Twenty-sixth, w f. 72x100 t, dated May II (Same to Same). privay st. 72 fn of Twenty sixth, w f. 72x100 ft, ated May 12 (James C. Smith to Martin logant gan) ny at, 86 ft n of Twenty-sixth, w f, 24x100 dated May 12 (James C. Smith to Andrew John Brown) arrell st, 165 ft s of Hickorr, e f. 48x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (H. M. Bellmann to Elsie Schoene), berdeen st, 165 ft n of Polk, e f. 26x100 2-10 ft, dated May 12 (John Cushing to J. and C. Hig-ma) bash sy, 22 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 22k 04 ft, dated May? (Aaron Jackman, Jr., to st, 75 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 24x124 ft, I, dated May D (Stephen Talser, to ssau st. loss ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x1284 ft, ated May 8 (John McGilvray to W. and M. rk st. 114 ft s of Eighteenth, e f. 25x7834 ft. mproved, dated May 12 (W. Pfoffenbach to George C. Esperti.
George C. Esperti.
George C. Esperti.
George av. 51 3-10 ft n of Polk st. w f. 50x 125 ft. dated May 11 (Master in Chancery to C. C. Clarke).

40,016; 138 27,251,144 10,587,188 9,854,736 5,018,885 10,581,138 10,581,138 10,581,138 10,581,138 10,581,138 10,581,138 10,581,138 1,137,400 1,131,000 1,131,000 1,131,000 1,131,000 959,762 740,496 206,452 874,275

0,903,462

ts steady. ar, but in the

t was fairly for several

econd pre-t. Northern ri, 142; Cin-adelphia & ferred, 24; Chicago & 1 & Albany, Maine were onsiderable

seems to olders con-diminish-prevailing. 9 87%, and 1974; New d strong at Cansas City c Rock 7s, tissouri 6s,

re no feat-prices were Antimony and is now the recent

ges of im-

one at 102%

4%s, 111%; nnsylvanis 90; Read-

following k Board:

walls st. between York and Polk, e f. 150x 125 ft. dated May Il (Same to Same) . lermitage av; between York and Polk sts. w f. 10x1206 ft. dated May Ir (Same to Sheldon Show, Pentral Park sv. 26 ft s of Chicago, e f. 65x119 ft, dated May II (E. M. Snow to O. C. Oliver). Dearborn st. 160 ft s of Randolph, wf. 83x129 ft, dated May II (Master in Chancery to Eugene to James Lindauer).
one at n e corner of Division at, w f. 75 ft to
frive, dated Feb. 13 (William E. Furness to
Ferry H. Smith).
wis st. \$62-10 ft n of Grape st. c f. Exillô ft
mproved, dated May 11 (M. E. and A. C. Le-tage av. 56% fts of York st, wf. 186(x125) proved, dated Jan. 10 (A. M. Waterbury 5. Lapham). Six10 ft. dated April 2 (Daniel Hill to J. Papier) loyne av, 100 ft s of Congress st. e f. lax11014 ft. improved, dated May 6 (L. H. Lawrence to

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 70 clock Wednesday morning, and the course

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	
Flour, bris	8,281 72,054	11,556	g13.178	10,17	
Wheat, bu	72,054	68,617 108,616 56,600	251,900	115,740	
Corn, bu	381,578 101,012	100,010	207,170 64,430	134,48	
Outs, bu Rye, bu	1.350	4.000	1,30	7.84	
Barley, bu	4,100	4,102	10.097	8,671	
Barley, bu Grass seed, Ibs Flax seed, Ibs	26,630	139,000	133,237	18,274	
Flax seed, fbs	26,680	27,790	20,639	*****	
Broom-corn, IDS	437,090	48,200	12,180	924.27	
Cured meats, lbs Beef, tcs	451,000	40,200	1,011,200	100	
Beef, bris	*******	60		0.0750	
Pork, bris	280	820	861	450	
Lard, lbs	202,290	58,000	1,178,450	846,180	
Tailow, ibs	87,548	63,196	63,770	51,100	
Butter, lbs.	179,581	93,102		54.900 8.64	
Cattle, No	13,171	16,454	3,251 2,240	1.630	
Sheep, No	776	5,864	182	87	
Hides, lbs	309,826	230,200	163,390	52,350	
Wool, Ibs	81.527	42,510	196,000	42,635	
Potatoes, bu	8,786	5.006	*******	5,34	
oal, tons	9,865	6,018	1.667	1,916	
Hay, tons	7 400	6.753	2,433	2,678	
Shingles, m	7,490	4.260	46	81	
Salt, bris	1 2001	******	4,813	3.60	
Eggs, pkgs	2,179	1,153	978	26	
heese, bxs	1,867	452	1,613	1,213	
reen apples, bris.	- 823	162	********	110	
Beans, bu	-301	162	.91	110	

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 1,800 to corn, 1,117 but cats, 567 but ye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car rejected, 5 cars mixed, 122 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 123 winter wheat, 1 car rejected, 5 cars mixed, 125 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 123 cars no. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 123 cars one mixed, 31 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (87 cars); 5 cars No. 1 cats, 25 cars No. 2 white, 37 cars No. 2 mixed, 15 cars No. 4 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car no grade (87 cats); 5 cars No. 6 f rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car no grade (87 cats); 5 cars No. 6 f rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car no grade (87 cats); 5 cars No. 6 f rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car no grade (87 cats); 5 cars No. 6 f rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car no grade (87 cats); 5 cars No. 7 cars, 1 ca

There was a quiet market for dry goods, though There was a quiet market for dry goods, though for the time of year the movement was of as large proportions as could reasonably be expected. Prices, though less firmly held than during the earlier weeks of the season, are generally well sustained. Groceries met with a generous demand, and the tone of the market was again firm and healthy. Sugars were quoted up an ½c, with which exception there were no price changes. The demand for dried fruits was fair, and previous prices were being realized. Fish whe in good request, and were generally firm. The exception was round herring, which declined the per bri. In the butter market there was moderate activity, with fine grades more steadily beld. Cheese continues weak. There was a decline in part and full skim goods of ¼ @ ¼c. The oil trade was quoted quiet, with most lines ruling easy. Turpentine declined to 35c. There was very little doing in the pig-iron market. Prices were weak at the late decline.

Lumber was in fair demand and easy at the yards, while cargo prices were not materially changed. The sales of chemicals and the pig-iron was fair at former figures. Wool was quiet and little better than nominal. New is coming forward howly. The hide market was steady, with fair sales, light with the pige in the pige of the sales of changed, and seeds were quiet. The sales of changed, and seeds were quiet.

ruled firmer. The green fruits were steady, except strawberries, which declined under free re-

ceipts.

Lake freights were less active and steady, at the corn and the wheat to Buffalo. Few sall-vessels were ready to take on cargoes. We note an unusual demand for vessels to take grain to Sandusky, thence by rail to Baltimore. This is Sandusky, thence by rail to Baltimore. This is a new route, and may employ many of the smaller class of vessels during the season. The rate to Sandusky was 4½c on wheat tree of elevator. It was reported in the afternoon that 4½c was paid for a vessel for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were quoted steady. New York rates were 30c on grain and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 63½c on provisions and 52½c on flour. Hamburg rates, 71c on provisions, and Giasgow 55½c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 165,000 bu, and the shipments 324,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday; Receipts—Flour, 12,300 bris; wheat, 475,100 bu; corn, 234,500 bu; cats, 68,304 bu; corn-meal, 769 pkgs; rye, 8,300 bu; barley, 500 bu; malt, 24,500 bu; pork, 185 bris; beef, 112 bris; cut meats, 3,504 pkgs; lard, 6,239 tes; whisky, 421 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 29,000 bris; wheat, 235,000 bu; corn, 160,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending **Week ending** **Week ending** **Med. 1.890.** **

540 Ds nides, 3,396,815 Ds wool, 506,325 tons coal, 150,337,700 feet lumber.

It is now rumored in certain quarters that the wheat clique has resolved upon its course for the next two and a half or three months. that is, right up to the time of the apxt harvest. The story goes that they calculate on about 4,000,000 bu more to be received before Aug. 1, and have made arrangements for handling that quantity in addition to what they already have and have made arrangements for handling that quantity in addition to what they already have on hand. If this should be true, of course it may be understood as involving the running of a "deal" during each of the next two months, and already people are speculating on the prospects. The large stocks in sight, coupled with duli markets abroad, and the fine outlook for the coming crop, made many people think that prices must go much lower, and they sold freely, the result being that an enormous line of shorts was put out for May, June, and July. The quantity sold short has been widely estimated all the way from 10,000,000 to three times that quantity; but no one outside the longs has any well-defined idea of the extent of the deal, as it is very widely scattered on the one side, however it may be on the other. It is surmised by some that the market will be allowed to run along quietly till about the 25th of this month; that the screws will then be put on, resulting in a material advance in the price for June, under which the longs will sell freely to buy in again on the decline following the close of the May deal. The surmisers think, or claim to think, that the ourrent strength reported from Liverpool is part of the program, as indicated by the fact that all the nows from that quarter does not point in one and the same direction. It may be well to remember that it is not impossible that these surmises are circulated by parties interested in getting up a scare. The fact that squeezes are talked of so long in squance is not always justified by the ensuing conditions of the market.

It was remarked yesterday that "There is not

market.

It was remarked yesterday that "There is not a market on the floor but has its boss."

A lot of lard was changed yesterday from May into July at 5c per 100 lbs, or little more than into July at 5c per 100 lbs, or little more than 2½c per month. This was spoken of yesterday as indicating that there is a dearth of speculative demand for the article, as the difference does not pay earrying charges. The premium for delivery in future months is also small in the case of meats and pork, though holders of the property are very firm in their demands for spot stuff.

that city and vicinity, reducing the mortality from 75 to about 5 per cent. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the loss in England from this disease was not less than a million head of cattle in the six years ending with 1800, and the loss in Australia, a few years ago, was 30 to 40 per cent of the whole.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and stronger. Hogs were quoted higher, and Liverpool was steady, except a decline of liftd in pork. The demand here was chiefly for pork in the early part of the day, and that induced more inquiry for other product. There was more looking around by exporters, but, as their orders were mostly limited to previous prices, they did little, the advanced views of bolders preventing trade.

ements of green all	Short ribs.		L. & S. clears.	
oose	\$0.2234 6.4214 6.4236 6.45 6.55		86.20 6.40 6.45 6.55	\$6.40 6.60 6.60 6.65 6.75
Short ribs, seller Junears quoted at \$6.10 riands, \$4@7c boxed; skied hams quoted at een hams, same aver 6. Bacon quoted at 44@6 ort ribs, 7@7%c for shupsed and packed.	loose a long cu at 84(48)	t hams, life for (88c; gr	boxed; 9694c; 17616 av con sho	cum- sweet- rerage; ulders,

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand on local account, with little inquiry by shippers, and holders were somewhat stronger in their views, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 160 bris winters, partly at \$6.75; 750 bris double extras, partly at \$6.75; 750 bris double extras.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were easier. Sales were reported of 16 cars bran at \$13.57% at \$6.50. Coarse cornmeal was nominal at \$14.90 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather more active, and irregularly stronger, the market for next month advancing 15%, and closing 15% above the latest quotation of Tuesday. The British markets were more active, with an improving tone, and a reported advance of 6d per quarter on red winter for prompt shipment. Some telegrams from New York intied at an easier feeling there and on the other side of the Atlantic; this led tue for the other side of the Atlantic; this led tue for eaciton here in the latter part on the heristively isrge shipments reported, and as waining fear on the part of some the high interest, which seemed to be met willingly by the leading longs. The demand was chiefly for Jone, but there was more doing for July than herefotore. Seller June opened at \$1.12%, sold at \$1.12% and sold at \$1.12% downwards at \$1.07%. Any was quiet at \$1.13% reacted to \$1.12%, and closed at \$1.12%. July sold at \$1.05% (1.12%) closing at \$1.07%. Any was quiet at \$1.13% of the sellent price for spot No. 2. Seller August ranged at \$2.05% (1.15%) closing at \$1.07%. Any was quiet at \$1.15% (1.15%) closing at \$1.07% and fell off to \$1.15%; reacted to \$1.12% and closing the other at \$1.05% delivered; 400 bu No. 2 at \$1.15% (1.15%) closing at \$1.07% (1.15%) but rejected at \$1.05% (1.15%) closing at \$1.07% (1.15%) but rejected at \$1.05% (1.15%) closing at \$1.05% (1.15%)

York was held higher, will our receipts were much similier, with an expectation that they will rule light for some days longer, as the recent storms made a good deal of corn in the country so damp that the holders are atraid it will not mass as No. 2 until it has had time to dry off. There was a good deal of corn in the country so damp that the holders are atraid it will not mass as No. 2 until it has had time to dry off. There was a good deal and for shipment, but with only a shade of preference for high mixed over No. 2, both closing at 35%c, advanced to No. 2, both closing at 35%c, and an advanced to the state of the ship of the state of the ship of the s

Wheat was active and higher. Sales 1,430,000 bu, at \$1.18\text{Mod.10} to May \$8.10\text{Mod.10} to June, \$1.07\text{Mod.10} to June, \$1.08\text{Mod.10} to June, \$1.08\te the year. Short ribs—30,000 lbs, at \$6.35 for June and \$6.30 for July.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was settive and easier than on the call, but closed ke higher than at 1 o'dock. New York was reported strong, but the local market, easied off laundor large offerings. The clique was supposed the selling freely. June sold at \$1,135(a-1,145), back to \$1.05%, and closed at \$1,05(a-1,15). July sold at \$1,135(a-1,15), and closed at \$1,155(a-1,15). May sold at \$1,135(a-1,15), and all \$1,15(a-1,15). May sold at \$1,135(a-1,15), and all \$1,15(a-1,15). May sold at \$1,135(a-1,15), and all \$1,15(a-1,15). May sold at \$1,135(a-1,15), and \$1,15(a-1,15), and \$1,15(a-1,15

GENERAL MARKETS.

Medium Inferior to common... BAGGING—The market rei

Low grades 6 6 8
COAL—Was quoted firm. The demand continues
small at the prices given below:
Range and nut. 65.0
Eric and Brier-Hill 6.0
Baltimore & Ohlo 5.0 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Optum and morphine tre quoted lower, having declined in New York. are quoted lower, having declined in New York. Citric acid is easier, otherwise no changes were re-5) 6 25 6 1216 916 8

EGGS—Were steadier at 8460c per dos for fresh lots. The receivts were smaller, and the warmer weather made buyers rather more careful in select-

property are very firm in their demands for spot stuff.

The inocuistion of cattle as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia is the latest phase of the reform started by Jenner in the latter part of the last century. It is extensively practiced in Australia, and has recently been introduced on a large scale into Edinburg, Scotland, with gratifying results. During the past three years Mr. Rutherford has inoculated about 5,000 eather in that city and velocity and vicinity, requests the mortality of the limit of limit of the limit of limit of the limit of limit of the limit of th Whitefish, No. 1, ¥ 14-bri ... Whitefish, family, ¥ 14-bri ... Whitefish, family, ¥ 14-bri ... Whitefish, family, ¥ 14-bri ... Mackere ... No. 1 shore, ½ bri ... Mackere ... No. 1 shore, ½ bri ... Mackere ... No. 1 shore, ½ bri ... Mackere ... No. 2 shore, ½ bri ... Mackere ... No. 1 bay, ½ bri ... Mackere ... Panily ... York ... Mackere ... Panily ... York ... Mackere ... No. 1 bay, ½ bri ... Mackere ... Panily ... No. 1 bay, ½ bri ... Mackere ... Panily ... No. 1 bay, ½ bri ... Mackere ... Panily ... No. 1 bay, ½ bri ... Harring ... Labrador, splits, bris. Herring ... Hound, bris. Herring ... Hound, bris. Herring ... Hound, ½ bris. ... Halbut ... Smoked ... Labrador, ½ bris. ... FKUITS AND NUTS ... There was change in the general features of this mbusiness was doing in foreign description mestic dried remained quiet. Prices r fore. We quote:

Dates.
Figs, layers.
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes, new
Raisins, layers.
Raisins, Valencis.
Raisins, Valencis.
Raisins, loose Muscatel. Raisins, loose Muscatel.

Zante currants.

Citron.

Apples, evaporated.

Apples, Easterl.

Apples, Southern.

Peaches, unpared, halves.

Raspberries.

Blact berries.

Pitted charries.

MUTS. 13 @ 14 114@ 7% 04@ 7 8 @ 5% 22 @ 54 1234@ 1234 19 @ 20 10568 1134 19568 20 12568 13 1368 8 11 6 1134 slow and weak, to hold off, and

Fliberts.
Almonds, Tarragona.......
Naples wainuts......

Rio, prime to choice... Rio, good... Rio, fair. Rio, common. Rio, rousting. Patent cut-loaf...
Crushed...
Granulated...
Powdered...
A standard...
A standard...
C No. 1.
Yellow... Choice corn or sugar
Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap
Choice New Orleans and sees.
Prime do.

new Southern strategy of the Southern strategy of the Poul LTRY — Chickens were fifteen, being in good local demand, and moderate supply. Turkeys were quiet, and geese and ducks are seldom called for. The offerings of the latter were light: Chickens, S. 10, 283.5) per dos. are seldom called for. The offerings of the latter were light: Chickens, S. 10, 283.5; lurkeys, 1685; ducks, 12.5 per dos.

SERDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was quoted at \$2.0, \$2.5; local to the self-were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was quoted at \$2.0, \$2.5; local to the self-were ducks at \$4.0, \$2.5; local to the self-were ducks are first self-were ducks at \$4.0, \$2.5; local to the self-were ducks are selfrdinary coarse salt, round solar...... airy, with bags round alum...... Ground atum. 1.25
Liverpool fine (white sacks). 1.25
Willisk Y—Was in fair demand at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 400 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.08 for highwines.
WOOL—Was quiet and nominal. New is arriving, but dealers say the market is unquotable. LIVE STOCK. 54,365 72,676 16,540 4,008 4.112 7,843 6.248 CATTLE—Medium grades were very much under neglect, and were hard to move except at a further decline of 5610c. They comprised a rather larger pro-portion than usual of the receipts, and as there was comparatively little inquiry for that class holders were bothered to effect sales even at the reduced larger, which were managed and the reduced comparatively little inquiry for that class holders were bothered to effect asles even at the reduced figures, which were unquestionably the lowest that have prevailed during the present season. For other descriptions there was a very fair demand and a pretty steady set of prices. By shippers fat pony-built steers were given the preference, and they sold higher, relatively, than did choice heavy eatile. For instance, while smooth, well-fatted droves averaging from 1.00 to 1.50 lbs were readily salable at \$4.004.35, 435, fat, roughish lois averaging from 1.00 to 1.50 lbs were a drug at \$4.004.35. There were a number of sales of choice heavy shipping steers at \$4.004.35, and a few extra were taken by exporters at \$4.754.85, but the built of the trading was done at prices ranging downward from \$4.35. Sales to the local trade were principally at \$4.004.35. There was a limited inquiry for stockers at \$4.004.35. There was a limited inquiry for shockers at \$4.004.35. There was a limited inquir CATTLE SALES.

. 8,0008.75 1.25@1.05 HOGS—The market was strong. The range of price was about the same as for Tuesday, but the average was slightly higher—to per 100 bs. Packers took hold

| No. Ae. Prict. No. As. Proc. No. As. Price. No. Ae. Price. No. As. Proc. No. As. Price. No. As

was snort there being a tair demand both on local and shipping account.

NEW YORK, May IL—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 4,60 head. Good corn-fed steers about steady at Monday's prices, but inferior corn-fed cattle and all grades stillers slow, and about 4c off. A large number of still-fed Western steers went at \$5.50 prime and extra corn-fed steers, \$5.504.0.3, with a lew tops at \$18.50. Exporters used 1.40 head at \$5.50 prime and extra corn-fed steers, \$5.504.0.3, with a lew tops at \$18.50. Exporters used 1.40 head at \$5.50 prime and extra corn-fed steers, \$5.704.0.3, with a lew tops at \$18.50. Exporters used 1.40 head at \$5.50 prime and extra corn-fed steers, \$5.704.0.3, with a lew top and 100 dressed hogs.

SHEEF—Receipts for two days, \$3.00 head: market easier, but moderately active at a small reduction; poor to good unshorn sheep, \$65.700 poor to prime clipped, \$45.500 prime decidedly weak and nominal; quotations, \$45.500 head. None offered alive to-day or yesterday; feeling decidedly weak and nominal; quotations, \$45.500 head. None offered alive to-day or yesterday; feeling decidedly weak and nominal; quotations, \$45.500 head. St. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS. Mo., May 12.—CATTLE—Steady and unchanged for good butchers; and light to medium; shipping steers, \$45.500 head. Receipts, \$4.500 priments, \$40.500 p

liser: low do. 198c; sales, 740 balls; receipts, 250; shipments, 760; stock, 51,050.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 12.—CATTLS—Receipts today 88c head of through, and 18 of yard stock; total
for two days 1,050 through and 25 local. No business
doing to-day except a retail, and all soid out at about
yesterday's figures.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 880 head; total for two days
2,655; Philadelphias, \$1,750-1.5; Yorkars, \$4,400-1.60.

SHEEP-Receipts to-day 880 head; total for two
days, 7,30; dipped sheep, seiling: at \$5,50 to \$5,90 for
common to prime.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. May 12.—CATTLS—Receipts, 3,800; market
steady and unchanged.

SHEEP-AND LAMES—Receipts, 2,000; ms ket dull,
except for export grades; fair to good elipsed sheep,
\$1,554,569; extra exporters, \$5,05; a few low unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; good demand; prices sheep,
\$4,564,60; extra exporters, \$5,05; a few low unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; good demand; prices sheep,
\$4,564,60; extra exporters, \$5,05; a few low unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; good demand; prices sheep,
\$4,564,60; extra exporters, \$5,05; a few low unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; good demand; prices sheep,
\$4,564,60; extra exporters, \$5,05; a few low unsold.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; heavy and medium,
\$4,564,670; fair ends, \$4,1064,65; heavy and medium,
\$4,564,670; fair ends, \$4,1064,65; heavy and medium,
\$4,564,670; fair ends, \$6,1064,65; heavy and medium,

CINCINNATI. May 12.—Hoos.—Active and firm; common, \$1.25-44.0; Hight, \$4.15-44.0; packing, \$4.00-4.0; butchers', \$4.40-4.0; receipts, 1.40; shipments, 540. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Hoos.—Steady at \$4.35-4.0; receipts, 5.50; shipments, 2,100.

LUMBER.

to same date.

It was stated yesterday that \$7.5007.75 had been offered for piece-staff in lots of ten million feet each for future delivery. No sales were mentioned. The yard dealers report a fair movement in lumber. Prices are irregular. The following are the quota-

The yard dealers report a fair movement in tum
Prices are irregular. The following are the qu
tions:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch...

First and second clear, 1946 154 inch...

Third clear do...

First and second clear rough, I linch...

Third clear do...

First and second clear rough, I linch...

Third clear do...

First and second clear rough, I linch...

Prixt and second clear dressed siding.

Flooring, second countment of the second siding.

A stock boards, Illed inch. rough...

S. Obs.

B stock boards, Illed I linch...

C stock boards, Illed I linch...

Flooring, irred quality...

Formula boards.

Common boards.

Common boards.

Common boards.

Common boards.

No. 3

Dimension stuff.

Dimension stuff.

Pickets, Cat, rough, and good...

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—18-20 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s

No. 2, 10s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LAWEMPOOS, May 12.—Wheat strong; red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 8s 4d; No. 3 do, 3s 3d. Corn strong at 4s 11d. Cargoos of coast—Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom, and in good demand for the Continent; No. 2 suring and salidomina advanced to. Corn in good demand at 3d advanced to. Lard, 3s 3d. Bason, long clear, 3ts; short clear in higher at 3s 4d. Bason, long clear, 3ts; short clear is higher at 3s 4d. Tailow, 2s 6d. Cheese, new, 8s. Based this and 3d lower, at 7s. Mark Lang—Whest and corn active at full prices.
LONDON, May IE—LAVERPOOL—Whest and corn strong. Mains LANE—Whest more active. Cargoes of Coast.—Wheat improving; fair average No. 2 spring, 4s; fair averave Caitfornis. 4s. Corn improving; fair average More and Corn a shade dearer. All average quality of No. 2 red winter for shipment did to the present and following month. 4seats 6d. Fair average and following month. 4seats 6d. Fair average and following month. 4seats 6d. Fair average quality of No. 2 red winter for shipment demand the present and following month. 4seats 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed or prompt shipment by sail, 32-25a 6d.

NEW YORK.

2,162

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, May 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dealing wheat are of remarkable magnitude, though onac in part by reduced offerings and a further advance about 15:62 to n winter grades, and about 16 on N spring, which worked most bointedly against the port interest, though advices by cable were of ger ally favorable tenor. The speculative interest much livelier, and most manifest in June opti for No. 2 red. The important option purchases represented as made to provide for outstanding of much livelier, and most manifest in June options for No. 2 red. The important option purchases are represented as made to provide for outstanding contracts; No. 5 spring varied little as to values, holders meeting the requirements of buyers readily at current quotations; 104,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.25; 25,000 bu do, June options, at \$1.25\(\text{Missure}\) (al.25\(\text{Missure}\) (al.25\(\text{Missure}\)) (al.25\(\text{Missu

TALLOW-Steady and unchanged.

Maric.
Dull and depressed: domestic for the land depressed in the

natis—Cut, \$4.15@4.20; clinch, \$5.65@6.75.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The wheat market has been stronger and better to-day, the closing price for the June option being 196e higher at the close than at the opening. Trading was below the average all day, however, the complaint being made that the mysterious conduct of the bull clique at Chicago baffled the operators here on both sides. July came into favor this afternoon at \$1.00, selling in considerable quantities, and September was on the market at 26c. Closing prices this afternoon were: May, \$1.136; June, \$1.126; July, \$1.09%. The receipts of wheat to-day were \$1.200 bu. against \$6.410 the same day last year. The ahipments to-day were \$1.200 lt was found that there was not a grain-vessel in the port, and freight rates firmed up accordingly. The stock of wheat in store to-day is \$1.000, \$

\$100 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

PETROLKUN-Crude nominal; refined nominally becomes. Organ-Pirm; Alo cances, ordinary to prime, at 15 (6) 546.

Strong: A soft at 55/6.

WHISKY-Steady at 51.95.

WHISKY-To Liverpool per steamer dull, nominal; cotton, 5-166; flour, 25 36/226 6d; grain, 6:60/6.

RECHIPTS-Flour, 330 bris; wheat, 71,366 bu; corn 4,40 bu; cots, 7,400 bu; grey 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 56,700 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 567,700 bu; corn, 67,545 bu. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—FLOUR—Steady; Minnesota extras. medium, \$3.55; e004, \$5.0555,635; eboics. \$5.056,035,635; eboics. \$5.056,035,635; eboics. \$6.056,035,635; eboics. \$6.056,035; Minnesota patent process, \$7.25. Kpc flour less active at \$4.3524,375; Ghalfs—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.27; No. 2 red, May, \$4.25 bid, \$4.339, asked; June, \$1.36, bid, \$4.37, asked; August, \$4.10 bid, \$4.105; asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed at depot, \$30275c: rejected, \$56655; stoamer on track \$16655c: sail-mixed May, \$1.05 bid, \$1.365; asked; June, \$1.56, bid, \$1.365; asked; June, \$1.56, bid, \$1.56, asked; June, \$1.56, ask

BOSTON, Mass. May IL -FLOUR-Steady; Western superfine, M.004450; common extras, M.7525.25;
Wisconsin extras, S.0065.05; Minnesots do, M.5067.05;
winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, M.568.00; Illinois
and Indiana, K.7566.25; St. Louis, M.0066.75; springwheat patents, S.5063.50; winter do, S.5067.73.
GGRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, S056256.
Outs steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 51655e;
No. 2 white, 5566.50; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white
Experies. Rep. 506.

No. 1 write, 60% 500; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white togethe. Hye, No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white togethe. Hye, No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white togethe. Hye, No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white togethe. Hye No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white together. Hye No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white together. Hye No. 2 mixed and No. 3 mixed hybrid. RECKIPTS—Flour, 430 bris: corn, 6,600 buy wheat, 800 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris. WOOL—The market is in an unsatisfactory state, buyers are holding off, and quotations are mostly nominal; holders antitious to close up old stocks. Onio and Pegnsylvania. Sectio; unwashed, No. 2 mixed together.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

NEW ORLEANS. New Onleans, May R.—Flour-Quiet but steady sperfine, Sl&; XX, \$4.3594.50; XXX, \$4.7595.00; high sides, \$5.366.75.

Medic; prime to choice, evalue Primary, 54,6746. Bilan – Firmer et \$1.034. Mon Sta BY —Sight exchange

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, May 12.-COTTON-Dull an

1156.
PLOUR—Firmer; family, \$4.306.15; fancy, \$5.350.00.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 mt. \$1.17.
Corn active and firm; No. 2 mtreet \$1.50; No. 3 at 3056.
Oats in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 mtreet, 25c.
Bye in good demand at 25c. Earley quiet, put firm; extra No. 3 fall, 19625c.
PROVISIONS—Fork quiet and firm at \$10.75. Lard stronger at \$6.506.90. Bulk meats stronger at \$4.006.
5.5. hacon scarce and firm at \$6.0, 7c. and 75c.
WHISAY—Demand fuir and market firm at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Dull and drouping; choice Western Reserve, 1561c; choice Control Unio, 19614c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May B.—Corrow—Dull at 1156e.
FLOUR—Quiet but steady; extra, 84.00; extra family 84.50; A No. 1, 85.0056.25; choice fancy, 85.0056.25; choice fancy, 85.0056.25; choice fancy, 85.0056.25; doing fancy, 85.0056.25; do mixed, 40041c. Oat steady; No. 2 white, 80c; do mixed, 40041c. Oat steady; No. 2 white, 80c; do mixed, 40041c. Oat 90, 2 Nogelie.

sleady, No. 2 white, Sc; to No. 2. Section No. 2. S TOLEDO, O., May 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.195; No. 2 red Wahash, spot, \$1.22; May, \$1.305; June, \$1.155; July, \$1.01; August, \$1.00; No. 3 red Wahash, \$1.00; No. 3 red Wahash, \$1.155; No. 2 ahiber Illinois, \$1.235; Corn steady; high mixed, \$20; No. 2 at dive spot; May, \$200; rejected, \$256. Oats steady; No. 2, 385c. Closed; Wheat, \$1.235; RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19.000 bu; corn, \$0.000 bu; barley, nome.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; bar-

BUFFALO, May 12—GRAIN-Wheat dull and easy; 5,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at S.M. Corn higher; 45,-000 bu No. 2 Western at 456,4556 for spot to arrive. Oats firm; 20,000 bu No. 2 Western at Sc. Rye in-active. Barley inactive. CANAL PREDINTS—Strong and unchanged. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich. May 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm. GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 white, \$1.10\; bid. May, \$1.10\(\text{if}: Jung, \$1.10\(\text{if}: July, \$1.0\text{if}: milling No. 1.61\(\text{id}: Receipts 60 wheat, \$3.00\) but; shipments. PRORIA, Ill., May 12.—GRAIN—Corn setive; high mixed, 3549354c; mixed, 3549354c. Oats steady; No white, 354934c. Rye firm; No. 2, 354054c. HIGHWINES—Unchanged at \$1.07.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer, No. 2 red, \$1.13460.1444 Corn firmer at 304(337)4c. Oats steady at 33630c.

OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, May 12.—GHAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1
hite Michigan, S.S. Corn caster; No. 2 Toledo, Ste. PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 130 test, 756.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude irregular at 9546 at Parker's for alipment; redned, 756. Philadelant delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 12.—PETROLEUM—The market opened at 75c; highest, 754c; lovest, 756c; closing, 765c; alipment, 54.30; average, 25.30; charters, 2.30; avera, 6, 15.30; transactions, 615.00.

DRY GOODS.; NEW YORK, May 13,—There is rather more in for some kinds of goods by package buyers, but

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling. 1136: low middling, 1056: good ordinary, 1056: net receipts, 152 bales; gross, 2,101; exports to Great Britain, 2,50; constrine, 2,80; sales, 3,30; stock, 105,50. the ad the state of the TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, May 12-SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

Dull at 27340. MILFORD.

A Nebraska Pleasure-Resort.

Special Correspondence of The Chicage Tribuse.

Millynoin, Neb., May 7.—It was my good fortune to land here yesterday, and I was promptly taken charge of by Maj. J. H. Cuiver, a veteran newspaper-man of this State. In his bome are found all the comforts and luxuries pertaining to a well-ordered household of the Nineteenth Century. Don't understand me as saying, however, that the Major has amassed afortune as an editor. Ah, no! He reformed many years ago, and went into the more prossic, but far more lucrative, business of milling and stock-raising. A pleasant day was spent in driving about the country, behind a team of spanking havs, over roads as smooth and hard as a concrete pavement. There is something remarkable about Nebraska roads; they are never muddy. Last night it rained heavily, and before 10 o'clock this morning they were dusty. This phenomenon is accounted for by the peculiar formation of the soil, which absorbs moisture with surprising rapidity. All about this region the crops look very promising, the late copious rains having fully insured a bountful harvest.

At haif-past 4 o'clock this morning the Major rapped upon my door, and bade me arise and dress myself. I did so, and soon stood face to face with my host, who informed me that he had planned a surprise for me in the shape of a duch hundred in the ride on the flite filter beduce hundred in the ride on the flite filter beduce hundred in the ride on the flite filter beduce hundred in the ride on the flite filter beduce hundred in the ride on the shape of a duce hundred six for my refreshing sleep.

'A few minutes inster found us at the river,—which at this point is very deep,—where we embarked in the neatest, daintiest little craft, of snow whiteness. A few lusty strokes and we were fairly affoat. I had often beard and read of the wonderful beauties of Milford scenery, but my wildest imagination had never pictured an, thing so lovely as that which now was sproad before my eyes. In our cruise of less than five non-pic

SCALES. SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO. 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Chicago & Northwestern Rallway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tubles, Sleeping-Ca
accommodations, apply at any of the following
ticket offices of the Company: stand & Cark-st.
Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (or
Bortheast corner Randolph and State-sta.), Palmot
flouse, St Canal-st. (on West Side), and at the

Aurora Passenger.
Aurora Passenger.
Omaha Night Express.
Feans Night Express.
Cansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.

7:56 am • 7:6 ps 6:00 pm • 10:00 ar wankee Skpress trains Minnepolis skpress trains Minnepolis skpress trains and Apston Express trains and Apston Foint and Ashiand Ex. prop pm: 7:00 amrankee, Madison, and Frairie

Illinois Central Ratternal.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 12, Randolph-st. near Clark, Gr Pacific Hotel, and Paimer House. Dubuque & Sloux City Express... *B:00 am * 6:25 am Dubuque & Sloux City Express... * 9:30 pm * 5:20 pm

eOn Saturday night runs to Centrall On Saturday night to Gilman only, cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 19:30 pm Kansas City Night Express. 9:00 pm 10:25 pm 1

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacine Rational.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sla. Ticke
Offices, Si Clark-si, Sherman House, Paimer House
Grand Pacific Holes, and 75 Canal, corner Medison.

Michigan Centras Ratirose
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty
Ticket Office, if Clark-st., southeast core
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palme

| Mail (vis Main and Air Line) ... • 7:00 am • 5:00 pm |
| Day Express ... • 9:00 am • 5:00 pm |
| Ralamacoo Accommodation ... • 4:00 pm | 90:05 am |
| Atlantic Express (daily) ... • 5:5 pm | 4:21 am |
| Nicht Express ... • 9:00 pm • 6:36 am |
| Statement | Statement | 6:36 am |
| Statement | Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st, head of L Salls, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Ticke and freight office under Sherman House, and ticks offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Paimer House | Leave | Arrive

cinnnti, Indianapolis, Louis-tille, Columbus & East Day Express Night Express 8:00 pm 77:30 am

Leave. Arrive.

* 8:30 am | 5:30 am | 5:30 am | 7:35 pm

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ealirend.
(Danville Route.)
Picket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewari-avs.

Nashville & Florida Express.... 7:50 a m 4:00 pm Leave. Arrive.

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chienco Rati way Depot. cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Office & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific rto. Leave. | Act ve.

Racine, Milwankee, Sheboygan, M'ntwon, (daily of Saturday Rost don't leave until.

"Saturday of Rost leave until.

MARINE NEWS.

Another Excellent Day for Grain and Coarse Freights.

Heavy Shortages in Grain Deliveries at This Port and at Buffalo.

Two Cases of Denage by Collision in the River.

HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

The market for grain freights continues active and stronger, with a tendency to still higher prices. In fact, a slight advance was conceded resterday on charters made both to Sandusky and Buffalo. The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—Propeller Buffalo, corn in a through rate of 15½ cents to Boston; probeller St. Louis, corn on through rate; propeller Schooners at four cents; steam-barge H. V. Letcham, wheat at four and three-eighthacents. To Sandusky—Schooners Typo and Hoboken, orn, straight cargoes, at four cents; chooners Rising Star and Barbarian, wheat rom two or more ejevators each, at 4½ cents,—Il free of elevation. To Erie—Propeller Conesquand schooner Schujikili, corn on through ate. To Collingwood—Steam-barge Lothair and consort Corisande, corn on through rate to contreal. Capacity taken, 100,000 bushels wheat and 380,000 bushels corn.

Vessels were in active demand to carry wheat

treal. Capacity taken, 100,000 busies wheat 250,000 bushels corn. ssels were in active demand to carry wheat Racine and Milwaukee to Chicago. So few d be had, however, that the offering rate advanced to 14 cents per bushel, elevating, reling, and towing free. In the afternoon schooner Ford River, now on her way hither a Racine with a cargo at 1 cent per bushel, attom and shoveling free, was taken for her cargo at 1½ cents free, towing not intend

arise freights are reported plenty, vessels ce, and rates firm with an upward tendency. engagements yesterday embrace the follow-Schooner W. H. Willard, codar posts and raph poles from North Bay to Chicago, at 3 44 cents on posts and 15 and 20 cents on a the latter to average 25 feet, and entire to to be delivered on the rail: schooner Pence, lumber from Cheboyran to Chicago at the per 1,000 feet; schooner Metropolis, dry ash caseville to Chicago at \$2.50 per 1,000 on rail; schooner Julia B. Merrill, cedar from a point north of Menomiat 5 cents apiece; schooner Shepard, cedar posts from a point north of ominee at four and five cents apiece; oner Topsey, shingles from Manistee to Chicago at \$2.75 per 1,000 feet; schooner Metropolis, dry ash control of the section of the sectio

orn cargoes of the steam-barge Inter-med her consort Argonaut, recently car-m this port to Buffalo, are reported to allen short largely. The exact figures of be learned by the party giving the in-

• Cargn. 35,903 21,474 19,000 35,000 20,080 22,500

153,957 men of both cities evidently are bent upon ag from the efforts of the reckless speculin wheat to cover their short sales. This be winded at, perhaps, if the loss could be to fall upon the speculators, but, as the at earrier has to stand it, the matter asgravity. Three more cargoes are due ow from Racine and Milwaukee, and the agout will be subjected to close scrutiny,

in order, if possible, to locate the point where the leakage of grain occurs.

DAMAGE BY COLLISION.

While the schooner Richard Mott was lying near Twenty-second street bridge on Tuesday, she was run into by a steam canal-boat with such force as to have her stern rail and three stern plank broken. The damage is being repaired at the expense of the canaler.

Shortly before dark on Tuesday evening a tag having the schooner Minnie Slauson in tow undertook to pass the propeller Alaska, which was backing out of the elevator slip near the lower railroad slip in the South Branch. The result was disastrous, for the current of the wheel of the tug, combined with the suction of the wheel of the propeller, caused the schooner to sheer into the latter. The Slauson raked the Alaska's side for a distance of sixty feet, it is add, breaking stanchions, rail, and bulwarks indiscriminately, while her jibboom caught the steamer's head-stays with sufficient force to carry away the foretopmast. The damage, if any, sustained by the Slauson was not sufficient to detain her in port.

SHIPYARD WORK. The schooners Knight Templar and Alvin Brenson came out of the Chicago Company's South Side dock on Tuesday evening, and the schooner Ostrich yesterday took the place vacated by them. The propeller Skylark was in the Chicago Company's West Side dock yesterday, for calking and other repairs. The schooner Richard Mott is at the South Side yard of the Chicago Company repairing the damage resulting from a recent collision.

The schooners Imperial and John Tibbitts were in Milier Brothers dry-dock on Tuesday for calking. Yesterday the schooners C. N. Johnson, which has undergone a partial rebuild, was docked at the same yard to complete her repairs.

A mast is being got out at the spanyaged of the

nast is being got out at the spar-yard of the go Dry-Dock Company in Lighthouse Slip the propeller J. L. Hurd.

s steam-barge George Dunbar was booked the propeller J. L. Hurd.
The steam-barge George Dunbar was booked redecking at Miller Brothers' yard last eventa, but her owners concluded to postpone relies until she has completed another trip.
The tag Constitution is to put on an old wheel ormerly belonging to the tag Triad. She will elifted in Burns' boxes at Indiana street for the purpose.

SALE OF A TUG.

Yesterday William J. McLaughlin sold the tug Trind to George M. Groh and Edward Groh, of Sheboygan, Wis., for the snug sum of \$5,000. The parties have been dickering for some time past, and a delay on the part of the Grohs led McLaughlin to advance his views \$1,000, with succes, in the end. In other words, the purchasing parties paid \$5,000 for a tug which would have been considered a fair sale at \$4,000 a few weeks previous. The Trind is in excellent condition this season, having undergone important improvements in her hull, and particularly in her machinery, during the winter and spring. She is to be taken to Sheboygan at once for future service.

DOCK NOTES.

It is about time to redstablish the drinking fountain at the lumber market for the thirsty hundreds who daily gather in that vicinity.

April proved to be the best month for tugs engreged in towing at Chicago in many years,—that is, the tugs made more money than in any previous single month for years. Should the season continue as it has commenced, the owners of this class of property will recline in the lap of luxury next winter.

The owner of certain vessels long overdue from Muskegon with cargues of lumber has written to this city expressing a desire for information concerning their whereabouts.

It is said that the Captain of a certain vessel engaged in the lumber trade between Muskegon and Michigan City makes it a point to discharge his crew each time he reaches the latter port. The men is every instance thus far have promptly returned to Chicago for other berths, and, as seamen are scarce at Michigan City, others have had to be imported from Chicago at a cosa of \$1.80 per head. This certainly looks like false economy, and the owners of the vessel referred to may come to understand if after awhile.

Parties who have recently arrived here from Manistee state that the opposition tugs A. P. Wright and Caroline Williams had a race off the latter port, in which the Wright beat the Williams, although she carried a wheel altogether too sma

The so-called race between the schooners loonlight and Porter from Chicago to Buffalo criminated Saturday evening, and was won by he Porter, which reached here at twenty mintes past 7 o'clock, just two hours and ten mintes ahead of the Moonlight. But the victory or the Porter cannot be called a very decisive

one, as the condition of the winds which care experienced was variable, and more in favor the Porter than the Moonlight. Both vesse are good sailers, and their masters, Capts, Gree and Sullivan, are about as good as they mal them. Under equally favorable circumstance it would be a difficult matter to tell which wou win. But the fact remains that the Porter can functionally and those who het on her are entitle

win. But the fact remains that the Porter came in ahead, and those who bet on her are entitled to their wagers. —Bufalo Commercial Advertises Collision on Lake Erie.

Capt. Hastings, of the schooner Sunnyside, reports having collided with the schooner George W. Adams, in tow of the propeller Graves, of Dunkirk, during foggy weather last Saturday morning. About 2 o'clock in the morning, when standing to the north with starboard tacks on board, a propeller's whistle was heard, and the schooner's fog-horn was blown in response. A few minutes afterwards the propeller crossed the bow of the schooner, and being unaware of her having a tow the Sunnyside kept on her course, and consequently came in; collision with the Adams. The Sunnyside struck the Adams on the bluff of the starboard bow, carrying away her own jibboom, smashing her figurehead, and badly wrenching her stem down as far as the forefoot. The Adams lost her starboard cathead and some of her monkeyrail.

The Detroit Fore Fore furnishes the particular.

forefoot. The Adams lost her starboard cathead and some of her monkeyrail.

THE MUIR'S MISHAP.

The Detroit Free Press furnishes the particulars of the dismasting of the schooner Margaret A. Muir, as follows: "On Priday evening she was running from Poverty Island toward the Beavers, the wind was south and very strong, and the Muir had to run in the trough, with a very heavy sea on the lake. She was rolling badly when, about 9 o'clock, the foremast broke just under the cross-trees and, falling, drew the mainmast, which broke about the same place, after it. The strain on the stays brought down the mizzen topmast also, thus leaving the boat with only the mizzen sail to keep her straight. In this condition she drifted until about 8 o'clock next morning, when the Hackett took her in tow."

The schooner Thomas W. Ferry lost her jibs in the same storm.

The schooner Thomas W. Ferry lost her jibs in the same storm.

TROUBLE ABOUT MANIFESTS.

Much complaint has recently been made by consignees of grain-vessels at this port in reference to the very irregular manner in which vessel-manifests are made out at Chicago and Milwaukee. On reaching here nearly two-thirds of them are incorrect as regards the parties to whom they are consigned, and in some instances cargoes of corn are manifested as wheat, and vice versa. The fault lies between the vessel-masters and the agents, who are not perhaps aware that by swearing to the correctness of such clearunce papers they render themselves liable to a heavy fine. The matter is being inquired into by some of the consignees here, and steps will be taken to have the full penalty enforced as soon as they are traced to the proper source. Much inconvenience has been caused among business mei here by such irregularities, and probably if one or two fines were inflicted there would be more caution exercised by some of our vessel-masters as to what they are swearing to when taking out their clearances.—Buffalo Express.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Passed down—Propellers Juniata, Atlantic, Delaware, steam-barge
W. H. Barnum, Vienna and consort, Inter-Oce an

W. H. Barnum, Vienna and consort, Inter-Oce an and consort, J. S. Fay and consort, Abercorn and barges, William Cowie, Egyptian and consort; schooners L. May, Guthrie, J. G. Master, China, Jessie Drummond, Delaware, Ganges, Columbia, Bolivia.

Passed up—Propellers B. W. Blanchard, Dean Richmond. Montana, Pacific, Fountain City; steam-barges Mary Pringle and barges, Missouri and barges, Iron Age and consort, East Saginaw and barges, H. B. Tuttle and consort, Anna Smith and consort, Nahant, Alpena and barges, Smith and consort, Nahant, Alpena and barges, Bay City and barges, Mineral Rock and barges; schooners S. L. Watson, N. Reddington, James C. Harrison, Groton, Our Son, Thomas Gawn, St. Lawrences

Lawrence.
Wind eight miles, and northwest.
The schooner Zack Chandler grounded while in tow of the tug John Owen, off Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair. The Owen has gone to Lake Brie with the balance of the tow, and will return to assist the Chandler.

NAME HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, May 12.—Up—Propellers Iron Age, East Saginaw and barges, Mary Pringle and barges; schooners Reed, Case, Henry Fitzhugh, S. L. Watson, Unadilla, James C. Harrison, C. G. Trumpf, Kate Kelly, F. M. Knapp, W. S. Crosthwaite.

Down—Propellers Cowie, Egyptian and consort; schooners Zach Chandler, George M. Case, Ganges, Ada Medora, Baldwin.
Wind north, fresh; weather fine.
PORT HURON, Mich., May 12—10 p. m.—Up—Props B. W. Blanchard, Nahant, Dean Richmond, H. B. Tuttle and barges, Anna Smith and consort, stmr Pearl, schr Nellie Redington.
Down—Propellers Nebraska, Arizona, Ontario, Delaware, Alcona and consort, Lincoln and consorts, Europe with schooners Benson and Nelson, D. W. Rust and consorts, Plymouth and barges, Mayflower and barges, Schrs Smith and Post, China, Columbian, Wells, Burt, Falmouth, Antelope, Reindeer, Halsted.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather clear. PORT HUBON.

MILWAUKEE.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather clear.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—For the past week or ten days the bulk of arrivals here have been small-sized vessels, and tugs find it difficult to pay expenses. Several of them are taking advantage of the dull spell to make needed repairs. The F. C. Maxon was docked at the Milwaukee Company's yard to-day to receive a new rudder, and the J. J. Hagerman is receiving a piece of new covering-boand and several stanchions on each side amidships.

The tug Sill arrived here from Raeine this afternoon to tow back the schooner Speed to that port for a rebuild.

The schooner Guiding Star is coming here from Chicago to load wheat for Oswego. A portion of the cargo will be on owner's account.

A letter from Capt. Lou Vance, of the schooner David Vance, dated in the rivers, says that the vessel's maintopmast was damaged by lighting on the passage down.

There was some inquiry for vessels to-day, and 4½ cents on wheat to Buffalo was offered. No vessels here.

CLEVELIAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVILAND, O., May 12.—Entered—Propellers J. S. Fay, China, Vienna, Marquette, ore; schooners Galatian, Menominee, pig-iron; T. W. Gifford, Thomas W. Terry, Jr., A. Muir, Canton, Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propellers Atlantic, China, Duiuth, merchandise; Superior, Marquette; City of New York, Chicago; schooners Sandusky, Esconaba, Marquette to Eric. p. t.; schooners J. D. Sawyer, P. S. Marsh, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 60 cents; Camden, same; Barkalow, coal, Cleveland to Saginaw. The Fleetwing brings brimstone from Buffalo to this port at 50 cents, and Trinidad cement at five cents per barrel free on board.

BUFFADO, May 12.—Arrived—Propeller Lord; schooners Jura, Owasco, barge Dictator, grain, Toledo; schooner A. T. Dewey, grain, Detroit.

Cleared—Schooners Jumes D. Sawyer, Ellen Spry, P. W. Sago, coal; C. Nelson, Chicago; schooners Malze, C. B. Benson, barge Dictator, Cleared—Schooners Jura, Owasco, barge Dictator, grain, Toledo; schoon

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 12.—Passed down—Schooner Ida Walker, Kincardine to Kingston, wheat; Glenifer, Chicago to Kingston, corn; barge Grimsby, Chicago to Kingston, corn; steam-barge Clinton, Chicago to Kingston, corn. corn; steam-barge Clinton, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Up-Schooners P. B. Locke, Oswego to Chicago,
coal; Canadian. Port Dalhousie to Cleveland,
ice; Nellie Hunter, Trenton to Erie, ice; New
Dominion, Kingston to Sandusky, ice; NellieWilder, Cape Vincent to Dunkirk, ice; propeller
Nigara, Montreal to Cleveland, general cargo.
Arrived—Schooner Canada, from Toledo, with
corn for the Welland Railway.

ERFE.

ERIE.

Sectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May IE.— Entered — Propeller Chauncy Huribut, corn, Toledo; propeller D. W. Powers, salt, Sand Beach; propeller Fellows, wheat and flour, Chicago.

Cleared — Propeller D. W. Light, Tawas; schooners Daniel G. Fort and Allegheny, coal, Chicago. MARQUETTE.

Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE. Mijch, May 12:—Passed up—Propeller Winslow.

Cleared—Tug Niagara, schooners Mont Blanc, Montgomery, Montmorency, Montcalm, and Republic, tug W. B. Castle, schooners Frank Cleighton, Fannie Neil, Watertown, L. H. Kimble, J. F. Card.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KINGSTON. May 12.—The propeller Ocean King, Chicago for Montreal, lightered 4,408 bushels corn here to-day.

Arrived from Chicago—Schooner Hydrabrid, 2,000 bu corn; schooner Bangalore, 24,000 bushels corn.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 12.—Arrrived—Schooners Henry A. Keat and M. L. Higgie.
Cleared—Propellers Ira H. Owen, Oscar Townsend, Fred Kelly; schrs S. J. Tilden, Jessic Linn, Eclipse, La Petite, Pathfinder, and David Stowart

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 30.—The water in the canni is very low. It reaches eleven feet at the highest. The probabilities are that the water will remain low all summer. The weather has been hot for some time, with heavy winds from northwest.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 12.—West wind and light to-day. Wind to-night northwest and brisk. The schooners Clark, Portch, and Avera.

and the prope

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH, Minn., May 12.—Cleared.—Propeller India, Buffalo, II,000 bu of wheat and 4,181 bris of flour; steamer Manitoba, Sarnia, light; bark N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. JOSEPH, Mich., May 12.—The iron-ore vestel C. A. King cleared to-night for Escanaba. GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna
GODERICH, May 12.—Arrived—Schooners
on, from Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS. Stmr Sheboygen, Manitowoo, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. R. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Shickaluna, Hamilton, pig-iron.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Thomson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr M. Thomson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Traverse Bay, railroad ties.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Mueller, White Lake, railroad ties.
Schr K. Campbell, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Joseph Paige, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Perry Hannah, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Schr W. H. Rounds, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Lena Jopuson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Brunette, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Ludington, telegraph pi
Schr D. A. Wells, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Milan, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Ahnapee, raffroad ties.

ACTUAL SAILINGS. Schr Autares, Muskegon.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr Ida. Manistee.
Schr A. Bronson, Manistee.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ahnapee.
Schr Nenture, Frankfort.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr Norman, Menomines.

Schr Venture, Frankfort.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr Norman, Menominee.
Schr Sardinia, Montague.
Schr Sardinia, Montague.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven.
Schr City of Erje, Grand Haven.
Prop A. Laurie, Muskegon.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr Mockingbird, St. Joseph.
Schr Mockingbird, St. Joseph.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Mystic, Manistee.
Schr Mystic, Manistee.
Schr Mystic, Manistee.
Schr Gudding Star, Oswego.
Scow Contest, Muskegon.
Prop C. Campbeli, Ludington.
Schr G. M. Chse. Buffalo, 23,288 bu wheat.
Schr Leadville, Buffalo, 23,288 bu wheat.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 23,280 bu corn.
Schr Lem Ellsworth, Buffalo, 23,280 bu wheat.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 23,280 bu wheat.
Schr Lem Ellsworth, Buffalo, 23,280 bu wheat.
Schr Lem Ellsworth, Buffalo, 22,260 bu wheat.
Schr Lem Schran, Menominee, 50 bu oats.
Prop Maine, Port Huren, 12,000 bu corn.
Prop Maine, Port Huren, 12,000 bu corn.
Prop Maine, Port Huren, 12,000 bu corn.

sundries.

Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Michigan, Buffalo, 56,000 bu wheat.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, 2,800 bris flour, 3,250 pkgs lard, and sundries.

Schr Early Bird, South Haven, 200 green hides.

Schr K. Darley, Menominee, sundries.

Schr H. Bissell, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.

THE FRIENDS' GRIEVANCE.

A Meeting of Quakers in Philadelphia

A Meeting of Quakers in Philadelphia Yesterday Considers the Situation Regarding the Indian Question—How Their Agents Are Interfered With—A Protest—Hayes' Vaciliating Policy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—This evening there was a meeting in this city of a committee consisting of members of the Society of Friends from all the seven yearly meetings in America having general charge of Indian affairs. A letter was read and considered setting forth the alleged filmsy charges upon which Howard White, the Agent recommended by the Friends, had been dismissed from the charge of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. In the course of the discussion it came out that whenever idle and worthless Indian, or more worthless white, settlers in the neighborhood wish to do so they trump up charges against the Agents, send them to the Interior Department, and Inspectors, whom some consider little better than spies, are sent to the Agency. They must report something, and in this particular case the only charge against Howard White was that he used for a short time a little furniture belonging to the Government that was at the Agency. The Omaha and Winnebago Agency having passed from under the control of Friends, a short time a little furniture belonging to the Government that was at the Agency. The Omaha and Winnebago Agency having passed from under the control of Friends, it was proposed to reapportion the care of the remaining Agencies—the Santa Sioux, the Octoe, and the Great Nemaha—among the yearly meetings. This aroused much discussion, in the course of which it appeared that the Friends consider themselves badly treated by the present Administration, especially the Interior Department. William Parry, of Richmond, Ind., said that it was better now than when Hayt was Commissioner, but that Hayt would not, be believed, have been put out had it not been for the pressure brought to get him out, and many believed that he had as much influence with Secretary Schurz now as he ever had. Friend Parry also said that the Friends had been advised to stay in charge of the Indian affairs until they were kicked out, but for his part he preferred to go before he was kicked out. Deborah F. Wharton, of this city, one of the Committees that visited the President soon after his inauguration, said she was disappointed in him. He had at that time promised the Friends that whatever was right and proper under the previous Administration should not be disturbed. She disliked, to accuse him of deception, but he was certainly too easily influenced. The Friends' attribute their troubles not to the Western Senators, but to the Interior Department itself. The firm belief was expressed that they would be kicked out before the close of this Administration. As this is near its close, and there are now blits pending before Congress that will affect the whole status of the Indians, it was concluded not to make any change in the Friends' arrangements at the Agencies until it was seen what these events bring forth.

Brinking Ice-Water.

Bultimere Sun.

There is no more doubt that drinking ice-water arrests direction than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says habitual ice-water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent, they read upon food and what the physiologist has to say about it,—how long it takes caboage, and pork, and beef, and potatoes, and other meats and esculents, to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes, and fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the ice-water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, as far as is known, ice-water is not used. The number of immortai beings who go hence, to return no more, on account of in injudicious use of ice-water, can hardly be estimated.

What Virtuous Man Has to Contend With.

Boston Commercial.

The gentleman who had been off for a fishing excursion and sent a paragraph to the local paper saying that "Mr. Jones has sent home a fine mess of 'speckled beauties," could not account for the warm reception from his wife, until he rend that "Mr. Jones had been fined and sent home for a mess with some freekled beauties," and then he went for the newspaper man with a rod.

THE LAW.

The Canadian Defaulter Sent Back to Jail.

George Eager's Common-Law Wife Comes Out Ahead.

County Courts.

IN GENERAL.

ESCOTT REMANDED. ESCOTT REMANDED.

The habeas corpus case of Matthew H.
Escott was heard yesterday morning by
Judge Barnum, and decided at 2 o'clock.
Escott was formerly Cashier at Montreal of
the Canada Investment & Agency Company,
and managed to get away with about \$18,000
of the funds. He came to Chicago, where
he was recently discovered, and a suit
brought against him, and a capias also issued
on which he was arrested. Judgment was
recovered against him about ten days ago recovered against him about ten days ago for over \$17,000, and he was rearrested on a capias ad satisfaciendum. Being unable to find any one who had that much confidence in him, he was obliged to go to jail. A petition for habeas corpus was then filed on purely technical grounds of want of sufficiency of the affidavit, error in date, etc., and heard yesterday. He claimed that his confinement was illegal by the strict words of Sec. 5 of Chap. 24 of the Revised Statutes, which statute is as follows: execution shall issue against the body of the defendant, except when the judgment shall have been obtained for a tort committed by such defendant, or unless the defendant shall have been held to bail upon a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum as provided by law, or he shall refuse to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors."

Judge Barnum said the above section undertook to define only three classes of cases in which the law allowed an execution against the body of the defendant. The judgment against Escott was founded on a claim or debt, and the affidavit on which the judgment was based showed the debt had been fraudulently obtained. It was a clear case of embezziement, as far as the record showed. The judgment, therefore, was not for tort, but was embraced in the second class of cases mentioned in the statute. The clause in the statute contained a palpable mistake in language. If the word respondendum instead of satisfaciendum had been used, then it was admitted that a ca. sa. could have been issued. Whether that error vitiated the statute would be shown from an analysis of the clause relating to the second class of cases. The words to be considered were "a defendant shall have been held to bail upon a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum as provided by law. Only one legal mode was provided for getting any person balled when he had been arrested on a writ, and that was explained in the chapter on bail. That evident blunder in Sec. 5 could be entirely obviated by rejecting the surplus part of the clause and retaining only so much as was needed to make perfect sense. The only mode by class of cases mentioned in the statute. The dent blunder in Sec. 5 could be entirely obviated by rejecting the surplus part of the clause and retaining only so much as was needed to make perfect sense. The only mode by which a man could be sent to jail in such a case was by capias ad respondendum. The words then in the statute "upon a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum" could be stricken out without doing injury to any one. The object of the law should not be defeated by a simple technicality, and the petition for release, so far as it rested on that ground, could not stand. As to the other allegations, that the affidavit on which the writ was based was void because dated 18780, instead of 1880, the Judge held that, the first capias having performed its office without its sufficiency being questioned on the preliminary hearing, it must now be held to be valid as far as the present action was concerned. The Court now could not go back to the original capias when Escott was not held under it, but under a capias ad satisfaciendum, the latter being all the Court could look into. As it had not been shown that the defendant had not obeyed the third direction in the statute by swearing out under the insolvent debtors' act, no cause was shown justifying his release, and he would accordingly have to be remanded to jail.

SLOW PROGRESS

Judge Blodgett was expected to go on with his criminal calendar to-day, but his court-room is not ready, and he will this morning discharge his jury for six weeks. In the meantime he will hear general business.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett are sitting together to hear a number of consolidated cases, all involving the legality of diverse patents for making barbed fence-wire. The amount at stake is very large, as the patents are very valuable, and over a dozen lawyers are engaged in these cases. The hearing will take several days

take several days. THE RECORD.

17.041. Suppressed for service.
17.042. The Woven-Wire Mattress Company v.
Treat T. Prosser and Seth Turner; bill to restrain use and manufacture of complainant's
improvements in bedstead frames patented Nov.
30, 1809, and at other dates. Coburn & Thatcher,
solrs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Chancery Orders—718, Van Well v. Winston; motion to dismiss overruled, demurrers confessed, and leave to answer. APPELLATE COURT.

APPELLATE COURT.

Orders—588, Koren v. Rosenheld; motion to tax additional abstract denied and amount of appellee's abstract stricken from bill of costs.—586, Lamar Insurance Co. v. Guilek; appeal allowed.—589, People v. Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company; appeal allowed.—52, City v. Gavin, motion to issue mundate and proceedendo without payment of costs, argued and taken.—678, Hawkins v. Dempster; notion to quash writ of supersedeas taken, with leave to file objections in five days and to reply in five days thereafter.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW SUITS.

75,881. Deborah Stearns v. City of Chicago; case, \$15,000. Sidney Thomas, atty.

75,882. Stettauer Bros. & Co. v. Barbour Brothers; attachment, \$201.92. Tenney & Flower, attys. ers; attachment, \$301.92. Tenney & Flower, attys.

75.882. Richard McDonough v. Bernard Heaney and Frederick M. Cornell; case, \$2,000. Sidney Thomas, atty.

75.884. Thomas Rudel v. The Pennsylvania Company; case, \$10,000. Monroe & Leddy, attys.

75.886. Lipman Glick et al. v. Sigmund and Julius Oppenheimer and Oscar Aberlg; asst., \$1,500. Monroe & Ball, attys.

75,886. Frederick Schippel v. A. H. Germer; asst., \$600. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

Law Orders—2.617, Blaine v. St. Peter; stay of proceedings as to all but \$56.50, and deft. ten days to plead, judgt. to stand as security. Chancery Orders—1,696, Yeaton v. Yeaton; placed on calendar.—2,394, Martin v. Martin; default.—2,345, Spain v. Spain; default.—2,345, Spain v. Spain; default.—2,345, Spain v. Fidelity Savings Bank; Wilson & Cabanis enjoined from prosecuting suit against Receiver.

Decrees—2,344, Tifft vs. Miller; Master's report filed, and decree.—7,4,457, Apthorp v. Hooper; decree confirming report of sale and distribu-tion, and judgt, for deficiency. CIRCUIT COURT

NEW SUITS.

35.118. Franklin L. Chase v. R. E. Goodell, exocutor, Phoebe A. Norton, executrix, and in her
own right, Elizabeth N. and Joseph T. Torrence,
Jessie O. Barker, Annie S. Norton, Martin Norton, Josephine J. Norton, and George R. Chrk,
trustee; bill to forcelose trust-deed for \$5,000 on
Lot 13, Block 25, of Curpenter's Addition to Chicago. J. H. Batten, Jr., atv.

35.119. People ex rel. Robert A. Winter v. John
Hoffmann; petition for habeus corpus by Winter, who is in jain for non-payment of a judg-

MICHIGAN AVENUE. Buren, attys.

35, 120. Jane A. Smith v. M. S. Fuller; appeal.

35, 121. People ex. rel. John Cummings v. John
Hoffmann; petition for habeas corpus by Cummings, who is in jail on a charge of burgiary.

Morris & Thomas, attys.

35, 122. A. M. Henderson v. James Merritt; ap-

The Case Considered by Judge Smith, Who Upholds the Boulevard Act.

28, 123. Denis O'Caliaghan v. O. S. Jenks; appeal.
28, 127. James Moorhead v. Anna Houston and James Houston: creditor's bill on a judgment for \$104. H. C. Bennett, soir.
28, 128. Paine Harrington v. Samuel Richardson; appeal.
28, 129. Jennie Haggins v. Frank Haggins; bill for divorce for desertion. Player Martin, soir.
28, 129. Jennie Haggins v. Frank Haggins; bill for divorce for desertion. Player Martin, soir.
28, 129. Jennie Haggins v. Frank Haggins; bill for divorce for desertion. Player Martin, soir.
28, 129. Rebecca E. Brown v. William T. and Catherine Noble; trespass, \$5,000. W. E. Leffingwell, atty.
26, 122. Rachel Blackburn, administratrix of T.
S. Blackburn, deceased, v. Charles H. Meyer, Andrew, Thomas C., and Brice Miller; bill to restrain defendants frow taking schooner Mary Collins out of the port of Chicago. Gardner & Schuyler, soirs. Commissioners, was reached yesterday morning when Judge Smith, sitting in the Criminal Court, submitted to counsel in the case of The People ex. rel. Benjamin Branson vs. John R. Walsh et al., South Park Commissioners the failurals. sioners, the following written decision over ruling the demurrer of the relator to re

spondent's plea:
I have examined the materal questions arising upon the demurrer interposed to the plea in this case sufficiently to arrive at conclusion satisfactory to my own mind, but I have no been able to spare time from other pressing official duties more than sufficient to state generally these conclusions.

THE ORIGINAL SOUTH PARK CHARTER,

Collins out of the port of Chicago. Gardner & Schuyler, soirs.

JUDGE BOGERS.

Law Orders—2,989, Nolton v. Felton; Tule on deft, to give additional bond by 10 a. m., the 18th inst.—2,257, Moessinger v. Cox; leave to file additional plea and rejoinder to replications to pleas.—Wisner, use, etc., v. City of Chicago; mandate filed and cause redocketed.

JUDGE MORAN.

Law Orders—3,598, Harris v. Stockwell; bond approved and rule discharged.—4,654, Gottschalk v. Farnsworth; rule extended to 22d inst.—4,863, Schults v. Glugoesch; new bond filed and rule discharged.

JUDGE TULEV.

1.803, Schuits v. Glugoesch; new bond filed and rhie discharged.

JUDGE TULEV.

Chancery Orders—3.206, McGraw v. McCarthy; rule on defts. to close proofs by 24th inst.—1.587, Ward v. Ward; order dismissal set aside.—1,946, Keith v. Keith; order dismissal set aside.—2,676, Clapp v. Wagner; set for hearing Monday.—3,306, Carter v. Johnson; leave to file additional interrogatories, etc., and order on Receiver to insure property.—4,493, Kirten v. Lamb; motion to set aside order of dismissal overruled.—2,570, Karaz v. Briard; continued to foot of calendar.—3,612, Culver v. Whipple; rule on deft. to answer bill by Saturday morning.—3,613, Soper v. Whipple; same order.—1,600, Worthington v. Grussing; continued.—3,241, Vailey v. Valley; continued to foot of calendar.

Decrees—230, Crossiey v. Crossley; decree of sale.—3,062, Farber v. Farber; dismissed for want of prosecution at complt.; sceats.

Divorces—3,142, Matilda Holdt v. Hans Holdt; decree divorce on the ground of adultery.

JUDGE BARNUM.

Chancery Orders—35,106, People ex rel. Escott v. Hoffmann; relator remanded.—156, Kidder v. Great Western Telegraph Company.—253, Lindley v. Pearce; default of all defts., and teference to Master.

Decrees—3,443, Trude v. Langley; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of sale.

35,123. Michael Kane v. Thomas Hassett; ap-

35,124. Abraham Lipman v. C. F. Mather; ap-

35,125. William Fitley et al. v. John Murray;

25,126. Denis O'Callaghan v. O. S. Jenks; ap-

PROBATE COURT.

LETTERS ISSUED.

In the estate of Frederick Paschen, letters of administration de bonis non with will annexed were issued to Frederick Helwig. The estate is valued at about \$2,000.

In the estate of John Bracht, letters testamentary were issued to Jacob Smith. The estate is valued at about \$1,000.

In the estate of John Ackley, letters of administration were issued to Ann Ackley. The estate is valued at about \$1,000.

The case of the heirs of George Eager, deceased, against the wife, whom they claim was not the lawful wife of said deceased, was decided yesterday by Judge Knickerbooker. A commonlaw marriage was proven, and Mr. Hervey, who appeared for the heirs, attempted to prove a former common-law marriage, but failed, and the Julge held that Mrs. Martha Eager was the lawful wife of the deceased.

ORDERS.

Est. Robert Weir, pf. of heirship ent.; est.

ORDERS.

Est. Robert Weir, pf. of heirship ent.; est. Peter Herodt, inv. and apprast. apprvd.; est. Frank Christian, inv., apprast. and wd's. awrd. apprvd., and wd's. selec. filed; est. Henry G. Wells, final acct. apprvd., est. declared settled, and admin. disch.; est. William F. Squire, clim. of Louis Bouzinger et al., reinstated; est. Theodore Miller, pf. of heirship ent.; est. Patrick Blake, inv., apprast, and wd's. awrd. apprvd., and wd's. selec. filed; est. George Huebner, pf. of heirship ent.; est. Frederick Crumbaugh, admins. currt. acct. apprvd.; est. John Bracht, will proven and admitted to probate; est. Frederick Puschen, resig. of executrix accepted; estate Mary J. Davenport, guard's. Inv. apprvd.; est. Mary J. Davenport et al., minors, leave to guard. to expend \$150 in burying parents of minor: est. George C. Knight, in re citation against William H. and Maria L. Gano alld. to be withdrawn by admin. without prejudice.

SLOW PROGRESS.

A very short step was taken yesterday in the case of Van Weil vs. F. H. Winston and others, which was commenced over two years ago. A motion was made Monday to dismiss the case for want of joinder of F. S. Winston, C. F. Burns, and David Davis, Trustees, under the \$1,000,000 mortgage on the Southwestern Road. These parties had been made defendants, but were out of the jurisdiction of the Court and declined to come in and answer. The Judge held yesterday that, under the circumstances, they having been made parties, and having been requested to come in, but failing to do so, the complainant, if he had any equities, might go on and prove his case. The denurrers to the bill and amended bill were confessed, and leave given to the defendants to answer.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was expected to go on Judge Blodgett was expected to go on CRIMINAL COURT.

CRIMINAL COURT.

3,295. People ex rel. Price v. Hoffmann; cause hd. on H. C. and rel. rem.

3,292. People ex rel. Branson v. Walsh et al. People's dem. to dits. plea over'ld. People elect to stand by dem., judgt. for dits. and vs. relator for costs.

3,292. People ex rel Shumway et al. v. Montony et al. by stip. ven. changed to Circuit Court.

3,290. People ex rel. Lewis et al. v. Tinker et al. Same ord.

23 and 24. Clark and Brown, nol. pros.

132. Sondheim, fine and costs. remitted and dit discharred.

915. Schank. Further ev., argts, and ms. hd. Vdl. not guilty. CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CALL. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—The hearing of the barbed wire patent cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Sits with Judge Drummond. APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—No call. No. 1,249, South Park Commissioners v. Dunlevy, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call. No. 19, Roubick v. St. W. C. B. Society, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—275, 285½, 286 to 299½, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—179, 182, 233, 245, 248, 256, 258 to 265, inclusive. No. 178, Curtiss v. Cameron, on trial. Judge Tuley—22, 23, 24, 28, 27. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—23, 25, 18. No. 16 on hearing.
CRIMINAL COURT—484, 512, 1,138, 1,145, 1,011, and
1,183.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS. JUDGE GARY-1.502, Krainch v. Brand, judgt. \$1,and same satisfied,—Johnson v. William; disd.; st, and same satisfied,—Jonnson v. William; disd.; no costs.—J.502, Kranch v. Brand; judgt. \$1. and same satisfied.

JUDGE ROGERS—Ann Sheehan, administratrix, etc. v. Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, judgt. \$750, and same satisfied.

JUDGE ROGERS—Ann Sheehan, administratrix, etc. v. Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, judgt. \$750, and same satisfied.

JUDGE MORAN—Charles Sheer v. West Chicago Alcohol Works; verdict, \$1,97.18, and motion for new trial.—Stephen F. Gale v. Nathaniel Norton: judgt. \$1,385.53, and appeal.—\$4.838. Stettauer v. Cooper. suit disd., costs paid, property released, and damages waived.—\$658, Henry Korf v. W. H. Wells, suit disd., each party to pay his own costs.—2,900, Fargo v. Taylor, suit dismissed and costs paid.—356. B. J. Frabries v. City of Chicago, judgt., \$1,250.

Queer Happenings.
On an island in the Neuse River, North Carolina, is a cypress tree in the hollow of which a horse can be turned around.
The members of a recently-elected Pennsylvania School Board are Isaac L. Eagle, Joel Fox, and Samuel G. Bear.
Benjamin Franklin, Henry Wilson, and Charles Sumner Murray are triplets, born in Boston twenty-four years ago.
On a tree near Swan's Springs, Cal., J. Woods found hanging a costly hunting-case gold watch, a lady's mameled watch, and two long gold neck chains.
Sixteen years ago Mary Mulhaney hanged herself from a tree at Coshocton, O., because her lover deserted her; and now the lover, Henry Moore, has been killed under the same tree by the accidental discharge of a gun.
On a sheep-range at Desert Springs, Nev., the slaughter has been terrible by wildcats and coyotes. A poisoned carcass was thrown in the pen, and on the following morning, within a circumference of 300 yards, the bodies of fifteen coyotes and ten cats were found.

Fate of a Florida City. Face of a Fiorian (11).

Fiorida is not too young to have an utterly obliterated city. St. Joseph was once a thriving seaport, the terminus of a rathroad, a shipping point for hundreds of thousands of cotton usies annually, and the supply depot for the western section of the State. It lost its commerce, dwindled rapidly in population, was swept by yellow-fever, and finally a tornsdo leveled the last of the houses. The place is now a wilder-

Decision Sustaining Its Transfer to the Park Commissioners.

The second stage in the quo-warranto proceedings to test the validity and constitutionality of the act of 1879 and the precedings thereunder, transferring the control of parts of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street from the city to the South Park

missioners for the well ordering and accomment of the same.

Amendatory and supplemental acts were subsequently passed by the General Assembly further defining and enlarging the powers of the Board of Park Commissioners in many material

Board of Park Commissioners in many material respects.

The act approved April 16, 1869, conferred upon these Commissioners such control over all streets running longitudinally along and ad-joining the park boulevards as may be necessa-ry to improve and keep in repair the same in connection with the parks, but without ob-structing, by fences or other structures, free ac-cess to such streets from existing roads and streets and by owners of land abutting on the same.

Subsequent legislation provided fully and in detail for the levy and collection of taxes and special assessments for the improvement of these parks, or, rather, this park system, including the roads or streets thereof, or, as they are sometimes termed, boulevards, driveways, or ways.

The original act of incorporation and these amendatory and supplemental acts

WERE ALL DECLARED VALID

by the Supreme Court before the act. in questions and the second court before the act.

were all Declared Valid
by the Supreme Court before the act in question approved April 9, 1879.

The original charter was declared to be a municipal corporation, and the subsequent acts
were declared to be mere amendments of the
original charter by way of enlarging and extending the power and jurisdiction of the original
corporation. original charter by way of chinageness or ing the power and jurisdiction of the original corporation.

This act of 1879 assumes to still further enlarge and extend the powers and jurisdiction of the Board of South Park Commissioners by conferring upon them, and upon all other like corporations similarly situated, power to connect the parks, boulevards, or driveways under their control with any part of any incorporated city, town, or village by selecting and taking any connecting; streets or parts thereof leading to such parks lying within the district, the property of which is taxable for the maintenance of such parks, and as are, necessary to form one continuous improvement; but only by consent of the corporate authorities having control of such streets and of the owners of a majority of abutting land. And it also authorizes the Park Commissioners to improve the streets or parts of streets thus selected by special tax or assessment of contiguous property, to be levied and collected under existing park legislation relating to special taxes or assessments for park purposes. This act also confers upon such Park Boards the same power and control over the parks of streets thus selected or taken as are or may be by law vested in them of and concerning the parks, boulevards, or driveways under their control.

As Applied To The South Parks,

est. declared settled, and admin. disch.; est. William F. Squire. clim. of Louis Bouzinger et al., reinstated; est. Theodore Miller, pf. of heirship ent.; est. Patrick Blake, inv., appret, and wd's. awrd. appred., and wd's. selec. fled; est. George Huebner, pf. of heirship ent.; est. Frederick Paschen, resig. of executrix accepted; estate Mary J. Davenport, guard's. inv. appred.; est. Mary Search Stevenson, and william H. and Maria L. Gano alld to be withdrawn by admin. without prejudice.

2.288. C. & W. I. R. R. Co. v. Moody et al. Mo. by pet. to strike aff. in support of mo. n. t. from fles sustained. Mo. for n. t. overruled and jdgt. AS APPLIED TO THE SOUTH PARKS, to vacate any portion either of Thirty-fifth street or Michigan avenue, or to convert either into mere pleasure-grounds as distinguished from driveways and in connection with such

into mere pleasure-grounds as distinguished from driveways and in connection with such grounds.

The language of the act itself, from its title to its concluding section, forbids any such interpretation. It is an act to enable the Park Commissioners to take, regulate, control, and improve public streets leading to public parks, and to levy and collect special taxes or assessments to pay for the improvement thereof." It authorizes the Park Commissioners to "connect" the present park system, including existing boulevards and driveways, with any point within the city by the use of "connecting street or streets, or parts thereof," and it authorizes the city, town, or village "to sinvest any such Park Boards with the right to control, improve, and maintain any of the streets of such city".

"for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

Under this law the Park Commissioners could no more vacate or divert from street purposes any portion of either of these streets than they could vacate or divert from such purposes either of the lateral streets placed under their control or management by the amendatory act of April (1, 189). They can subject these streets "to such rules and regulations as shall from time to time be adopted by said Commissioners and their successors for the well-ordering of the same," but they cannot destroy their use as streets by vacating or closing them up. In other words, THEY POSSESS PRECISELY THE SAME MEASURE

but they cannot destroy their use as streets by vacating or closing them up. In other words, THEY POSEES PRECISELY THE SAME MEASURE OF CONTROL.

by way of rules and regulations over this extension of the park boulevards, driveways, or streets, as over the other boulevards and driveways forming part of the park system, provided this act of 1879 be a valid and constitutional law. The validity of this act is no longer an open question, for, as the Supreme Court has declared the original charter and the other acts enlarging and extending its powers and jurisdiction valid, so also, and for the same reason, is this act of 1879, providing for a still further enlargement and extension, valid.

It has been suggested that these decisions of our Supreme Court do not necessarily involve the question of the validity of the Park laws so far as they relate to the powers of the Board of Park Commissioners to control, manage, regulate, and improve the park boulevards and driveways: but as the question arose upon the validity of taxes imposed for the purpose, among other things, of improving and maintaining these boulevards and driveways, the validity of these acts in this regard is affirmed; besides, the decisions themselves purport to be in affirmance and support of the entire park system, not of a part.

It is also objected that this act is invalid be-

and support of the entire park system, not of a part.

It is also objected that this act is invalid because it fails to provide for condemnation proceedings in relation to supposed or possible damages to contiguous property. But the Constitution of 1870 does not contemplate that consequential damages, where no part of the property is actually taken, shall be ascertained in advance. It would be absurd to say that mere consequential damages, or, to speak more accurately, that the question whether any damages will be assistaned, should be condemned in advance. But it is sufficient to say that this very question has also been repeatedly so decided by the Supreme Court.

The sufficiency of the defendants' plea is a necessary inference from these conclusions, and the demurrer is overruled.

Judgment was rendered for the defendants. It is the intention of the relator to take the question immediately to the Central Grand Division of the Supreme Court at Springfield by writ of error. The next term begins the first Tuesday in June.

A French Bonne in San Francisco.

San Francisco News-Letter.

To suppose that the French bonnes brought back from "Yurrup" by recently-returned matres-familias, and whose white caps and aprons have attracted so much attention of late in the streets near the principal hotels, are employed for the purpose of "learning" the children French, is a mistake. Monsieur Henry de Charville, a geniul assistant at the Maison Dorce, is entitled to first place for the discovery of the error. He was sauntering up Markee street, near the Palace, the other moraing, on his way to where his short gingham jacket hangs on a peg behind the door, when he spic is a brace of female kids, with hitr-banged fore-heads and black stockings, in charge of a daw-set, the reseate hue of whose cheeks, the quib gray of whose skirts, the delicious whiteness of whose eap and apron—in short, the completeness of whose Parisian "ret-up"—brought him back to the Boulevands, the Champs Elysée, the Jardin des Plantes, and all the rest of them. Doding his hat, with his politest bow, as was his wont in the home of his boyhood, he saluted Mademoiselle thusly: "Box jour, ma'mselle. Je suis enchante de vous voir ce matin." Mademoiselle looked at him a minute, and then, in the choicest Parisian, replied: "Fwat do yez take me furr, anynow? Do yez think I'm a Choinay?"

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weakened by an insidious disease, not only con-mands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mannind with this wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Re-solvent, which accomplishes this result, and suf-fering humanity, who drug out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude. "—Medical Ma-tenger.

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bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones,
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better," and find their general health improving, their fiesh and weight increasing, or even
keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is
progressing. In these diseases the patient
either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driver
from the blood, it will spread and continue to
undermine the constitution. As soon as the
Sarsaparance in health, strength, and fiesh,

what was once considered almost miracules now a common recognized fact by all particles the cases of Hannah P. Knapp. Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hen published in our Almanac for 1879; also, of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition our "False and True."

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